

FRANCIS CHENEAU'S  
French Grammar,  
Enrich'd with a COMPENDIOUS  
And short way to Learn the  
FRENCH TONGUE  
in a very short Time.

(VIZ.)

With RULES more Plain than  
in any GRAMMAR before :

And a very Rare Way to find out  
all the *Articles, Nouns, Pronouns,*  
*Verbs, and Participles.*

With TABLES to help the Memory  
of those which cannot Learn the said  
VERBS by heart.

AND THE

Best *Observations* of Mr. *de Vaugelas*, one  
of the Reformers of the said Tongue.

WITH THE

*Conjugation* of all the *Irregular Verbs.*

AND A

TABLE to know & find them in a Moment.

This BOOK might have been enlarged; had the Author  
joyn'd to it a *French Grammar* in *Latine*, which *Grammar*, in  
its respect, is *trivious* and an *Englist Grammar* to teach the  
*Englist Tongue*, which is *useless* for *Englist People*.

L O N D O N,

Printed by *N. Thomson* for the Author, 1685.





A  
Tres Haut et Tres Puissant Monarque

JACQUES II.

Par la Grace de Dieu,

Roy d'*Angleterre*, d'*Ecosse*,  
de *France*, & d'*Irlande*,

Defenseur de la Foy, &c.

SIR E,

Pendant que toute la Terre s'empresse à rendre ses soumissions à votre Majesté, que la mer craint de ressentir votre valeur qu'elle a si souvent éprouvée. Que vos Sujets réunissent leurs cœurs pour n'en faire qu'un à vous aimer. Que les Saisons cedent la place au Printems pour en faire un continuel de votre Regne ; Enfin pendant que toute la nature s'efforce à vous rendre le plus Grand Monarque de la Terre ; Souffrez que je presente aussi à votre Majesté quelque chose de mon esprit, pour reconnoître votre Souveraineté ; Ce qu'on offroit autrefois aux

A 2

Dieux

Dieux en tiroit son prix et sa valeur C'est  
l'avantage que cette Grammaire aura  
d'etre consacrée au plus Grand Roy de  
l'Vnivers: l'Auteur s'est attiré plusieurs  
envieux pour avoir en quatre mois par-  
fait plusieurs de vos Sujets; mais comme  
le Gouvernement de *Naxos & Paros* dans  
l'Archipel qu'il a eu deux ans, n'a pas  
eu assez de charmes pour l'empêcher de  
revenir en Chrétienté pour y chercher  
son repos, l'Envie ny la Medisance ne  
seront pas capables de luy en troubler  
la jouissance; mais ce sera avec bien  
plus d'assurance si, pour tout ce qu'il  
a abandonné, il a l'approbation du plus  
Grand Roy de la Terre, la permission  
d'adresser ses vœux au Ciel pour la  
prosperité de vôtre Personne Sacrée et  
de toute la Famille Royale et de se  
dire

de vôtre Majesté

Le Tres humble, tres fidel

et tres obeissant Sujet



FRANCOIS CHENEAU

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## To the READER.

**Y**OU will be surpriz'd that a man who has been a Traveller all his life, and in the mean time has been seven years a Slave in Turkey, two years Governour of two great Islands, Naxos and Paros, in the Archipelago under his Pacha, Mazza-Mamma; then being escaped of many dangers, came hither to be a School-Master; But I tell you this short History of my Life, to give any one a good encouragement to learn the Tongues as much as he can, because they were the first Foundation of my Fortune in Turkey; And to shew how that a Man who is ingenious, can live in all sorts of conditions God pleases to put him in.

Having been since five years in London, and got in the same time many Schellars for the Italian and the French, with great success; I did wonder that there was but one Grammar to be us'd, to which the French Masters were so ty'd, that 'twas the first to be got where they were call'd to teach. Being not able to help it, I did follow  
! the

## To the Reader.

*the common Opinion, tho' I never us'd that Grammar but for the Verbs, with those who could learn them by heart; I did not so much wonder for the Grammar, that there was but one; for a skilful Master cannot spare so much time as to make a Grammar, his imploy tying him daily to his Schollars; But I was surpris'd that so many Ignorants, instead of using the best part of it, viz. the Rules, tho' crippled and confounded, did only give the Dialogues to be got by heart, and made as many Schollars, as Parrots.*

*Having been drawn from London into the Countrey to recover my health, which my daily business did alter so much, that I was in danger to die; I resolv'd to imploy my time in doing this Grammar; which, if it does not follow the order of the others, be sure it is so much the better for it.*

*I do not burden you with that trifle of Dialogues, because I will spare your Money and your pains; Your Money, the Book not being so big, and the way shorter; Your pains being easier to write the words than to get them by heart; but you shall write yours, and by writing, shall get them by heart easily.*

*The*

## To the Reader.

*The Name as well as the Grammars end, is to learn to write exactly, and after to read smoothly; to write exactly, and to speak elegantly; how can any attain that end, who learns but stranger Dialogues, which are more difficult to be got by heart. than if he should Compose them himself?*

*This Grammar will give you the means to attain these three parts in a short time.*

*At first, read over all the Rules two or three days, stop a little to the Articles, and see the Appellative Nouns which take always le, la, les, before, and du, de, de la, des, &c. Contrary to the proper names which take not; See the Tables of all the Verbs Regular, and Irregular, especially those two, the Table of the Articles, and the Tables of the Regular Verbs.*

*Begin the third day to compose by the help of the Dictionary; without which you shall never have the French. Continue every day to turn what English you can into French, and it will not be past a month, but you shall find a great Improvement.*

*Let no body say that very young and old age are not able to do that; I say this is the easier way*



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way for any one, and more pleasant. I taught a young Lady, nine years old, but an hour a day; and after two months she could Compose almost without Dictionary, but did all by her mind. I had at London, Knights & Gentlemen, forty years old, and more, which could in six weeks time Compose and did want no more the Dictionary; (I do not speak of those who had the Latine,) and in four, or at most in five months have been perfected in writing, reading, and speaking French almost as well as I.

That I do not say to hinder any one to take a French Master, but let that Master not to be a Fidler, but a good Schollar in the Latine, because the French Rules being derived from the Latine almost all; a French Master must know it, if he will give good Rules, the Etymology of the French, and the Eloquence of it.

Take this my Advice in good part, and pray God to bless your Labour, Farewel.

OF THE  
PRONOUNCIATION  
OF THE  
French Tongue.

THE *French* have twenty two Letters thus  
Pronounced,

Aw, Bé, Cé, Dé, Eé, Ef, Gé, Awthe, Ee, Ell,  
Awm, Awn, O, Pé, Kûu, Err, Els, Té, U,  
Ixe, Ee *Greek* Zede.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R,  
S, T, U, X, Y, Z.

Of them six are *Vowels*.

A, E, I, O, U, Y.

I and U become *Consonants* before a *Vowel* following, and are written by Learned men *j*, *v*, or *u*.

All the rest are *Consonants* or *Liquids*.

Let the Learner take care to pronounce well the *Vowels*, the whole true *French* Pronunciation depending thereof.

*Of the Sound of the Vowels.*

A, is sounded as the *English* A when it is joyned with double ll, All.

A, before *i* and *y* marked with two points, is sounded as *é* in the *English* Particle *The*, as *Pays*, Country read *Pe-is*.

B

A in

A, in the third person Singular of *Verbs*, takes **T** before a *Vowel* following, *Shall they see*, *Verra t on*; will she go, *Ira t el e*.

E *Masculine* or *Latine* is marked with an accent Acute, as *Parlé* spoken,

E *Feminine* or *French*, which in the end of a Diction is never sounded, as *Bonne* Good; except the Monosyllables, as *le, me, te, &c.* say *lé, mé, té, &c.*

E Opened is Sounded as the *English e* in the Particle *The*, and 'tis found ordinarily before a double *Vowel*, or double *Liquid*, or *Consonant*, as *épée*, Sword, *elle* She, as also in *mes, tes, se, expris, décès, excès, succès*, and before **C** and **L**, as *avec* *L'eternel*, with the Eternal.

*Nota.*

E Before **M** and **N** in the same Syllable, is Sounded as **A**, as *Femme* Woman, say *Famme*, *Entendement* Understanding, say *Antandement*: Except the strange Names, as *Jerusalem, Amen*, and when the Syllable *ne* is found after, as *Antenne* a Sayle yard, *prenne*, let him take. **I** before *en* in the same Syllable, as *Parisien, Chrétien, bien*, but **t** being after *en*, it takes its former Pronunciation as *Patient*, say *Patient*, and its derived as *Patience*.

**I** and **Y** do not vary in the Pronunciation: **I** before two **ll**, is sounded as if it should take almost another **i** after **ll**, as *fille* Daughter, say almost *fillie*, *vaille, vailie, maille, mallie*. **I** in the Triphthong *oui* before **l** following is lost; but it is put after **l**, as *Bouillir*, to *Loyl*, say *Boullur*.

**O** is Sounded as in *English ow*; but if there is **a** in the same Syllable **o** is lost as *Paon*, say *Pan*; *Laon*, say *La*.

## Of the Pronunciation.

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*Lan.* except *Laodic e*, *oo* is Sounded as in *English*,  
*Door*, *Porte*.

U between *G-e* and *G-i* is lost, as *Guerir* to *Cure*,  
read as in *English* *Gerir*, *Guide a Guide*, read *Gide*  
according to the *English* Pronunciation.

### Of the Sound of the Consonants.

**A** SI did advise the Learner in my first Chapter,  
to apply himself to the true pronunciation  
of the *Vowels*, I will not tary him long in the pro-  
nunciation of the *Consonants*; it being not my  
mind to trouble and confound his mind with such a  
trifle of words. Let the conversation, and a skill-  
ful Master help him, as those Gentlemen I taught  
at *London*, did experiment themselves, I will only  
pick those which are the more useful.

A *Consonant* in the end of a sentence is never found-  
ed as *m'a mez vous*, do you love me? say *m'imé*  
*vous*.

When a word ends with a *Consonant*, and the fol-  
lowing word begins with another *Consonant*, then  
the ending *Consonant* is not sounded, as *Je vous*  
*sis le plaisir dont vous me priez*, say, *Je vous si le*  
*plest don vou me priez*, I done you the pleasure you  
pray'd me of.

C with a tail is sounded like double ff *leçon* say  
*lesson*, Ch is sounded as in *English* sh, *changer* to  
change, say *stranger*: Except *chaos*, *echos*, *cholere*,  
*choeur*, *Bacous*, *Christ*, which you pronounce as ck.

C in the end of *monosyllables* is sounded as *sec*, *bec*,  
except *Franc*,

D in the end of words before a *Vowel*, is sounded  
as t, as *quand irez vous*? when will you go? say *quint*  
*irez vous*.

B 2

D in



## Of the Pronunciation.

G in the end of words before a *Vowel*, is lost, as *son rang est perdu*, is rank is lost *son rang est perdu*.

G joyned with the *Diphthongue* eo as i *George*, say *forge*. *Gua*, *Gue*, *Gui*, as in *English*, *Ga*, *Ge*, *Gi*. G before N in a syllable, is put after N, as ignorant, say *iniorant*.

H is sounded in all the *French* words as a *Consonant*, except those which come from the *Latin*, as *Homme*, say *Omme*, *Hierachie*, *Hierosme*, *Hierusalem*, say *ferachie*, *ferome*, *jerusalem*.

L in these following words as u *ol*, *sol*, *cu*, *mol*, say *fon*, *fon*, *con*, *licon*, *mon*. L is cut off in the *Pronouns* of the third Singular and Plural *Peu*, of *Verbs*, *ils parlent*, say *i parle*.

M in the end of words is sounded like N, *nom*, say *non*, *faim*, say *fain*, and in *Condammer*, say *Condamner*, *emporter*, say *enporter*.

Q *Qua*, *que* *qui*, *quo* *quu*, as in *English*, *cka*, *ke*, *ki*, *cko*, *ku*, *Quel* is sounded, as in *English* *kel*, *qui*, say *ki*.

R is sounded in all the *monosyllables*, *car*, *pour*, *voir*, *sur*, *fleur*.

S So many rules are given about this letter, and so many exceptions that they serve more to confound the Learners mind, than to help them. except then some I will give, the Learner will be pleased to go to the use and practice. S in the *monosyllable est*, which is the third person of the *Auxiliary Verb* is cut off. S is lost before c, g, m n, p, t, as *escrire*, *escu*, *esgard*, *Chesneau*, *blasme*, *despit*, *haste*, say *êcrire*, *êcu*, *êgard*, *Chêneau*, *blâme*, *depit*, *hâte*, to write *Crown* *Egard*, little oak, blame, despeight, haste, except those which come from the *Latin*, as *pasteur*.



## Of the Pronounciation,

5

*pasteur, chaste, triste, juste, estime, pastour, chaste, sorrowful, just, estime, and their derived. S is lost in the Verbs compounded with mes, de, méprendre, méconnoître, read méprendre, méconnoître except d'avoüer Nôtre and vôtre in the sentence are sounded nôr and vôt. S is sounded before Q, as jusque, presque except evesque read Evêque and its derived. S tied with l is pronounced as mistique, mistere, except dîner, gîte, say dîner, gîte, S is sounded in those abs, cons, dis, ins, obs, pros, res, subs, sus, trans, as abstenir, conspirer, disposer, inspirer, obscurcir, prosperer, prostituer, respirer, substance, sustenter, transformer except répondre, say répondre, at last we say Escrime, and its derived.*

T is sounded as c before ia, io, ie, as Nuptial, Ambition, devotieux, read Nupcial, Ambicion, devociux except in the Verbs and Participles. T retains its sound before ie, if there is not a Vowel following é, in the same word as amitié.

X betwixt two Vowels, is sounded as z, as aux hommes, say oz ome, three Consonants joyned together, the Consonant which is in the middle is cut off, as temps, time, say tems, Champs Fields, Countrey, say chams, except emprunter to borrow, who loses not its p, and temporiser to differ.

### Of the Dipthongues.

They are eleven ai, ay, au, ao, ei, oeu, oi, oy, ou, ui, ue. Ai and Ay are Sounded in French as in the English word Raign, Ai, or other Dipthongues marked with two points are not Dipthongues, but two Syllables, as Naïf, say na-if. Ai before two ll is almost put after, as Canaille, read almost Canallie. Au is Sounded

ed as ow *English*, *Chapeau Hat*, read *Chapo*. Ei is Sounded as Ai in *English*, as *Peine* say *Paine*, *Labour*. Eu before o as the *English* eu, *soeur* read *seur*, *Voeu* read *Veu*. Eu in the Simple Perfect Tenses or Definite Perfect, and in the common Participles of Verbs, and their derived loses its e, as *J'en*, *I had*, read *J'u*, eu say u.

Oi or Oy in the Monosyllables are Sounded as they are written; as *moy*, *toy*, &c. Except *froid*, *cold*, *foible*, *weak*, read *fré*, *féble*.

Oi in the Imperfects of the Verbs is Sounded like ay in *English*, as *Je faisais*, *ils faisoient*, read *Je faisais*, *ils faisaient*. *paraître*, to appear, and *connoître*, to know, with their derived, read *Paraitre*, *connaître*. In the Names of Nations, as *Anglois*, *François*, read *Anglais*, *Français*; except the proper Name *François*, *Francis*, *Liegeois*, *Suedois*, *Danois*, *Artois*, *Commançois*, *Dauphinois*, *Angois*, *François*, *Ardoise*.

Ou is Sounded as the *English* oo in the word good.

Aou is Sounded like ou, as *Aoust*, *August*, say ou.

Oei is Sounded like ei, as *Oeil* an *Eye* say *elie*.

### Of the Apostrophe.

An *Apostrophe*, is a Sign of a Vowel left out by reason of another Vowel following.

a, e, i, Are cut off before another Vowel following.

a In the Article and Pronoun *la*, as *l'ame*; except the Adverb of place *là*, there, as, *êtes vous là* *Eduard*, are you there *Edward*.

a In the Pronouns *ma*, *ta*, *sa*, before *amie*, *amour*, for a sweetheart, are cut off, as *m'amie*, *m'amour*, my little heart.

## Of the nine parts of Speech. 7

E In the *Monosyllables*. as *l'homme, l'amour, qu'il apporte cela s'il veut, Let him bring me that if he will.* Except *je* after the *Verb*, as *ay je à boire, have I to drink.*

E In the *Polysyllables* only is cut off in Pronouncing, but not in Writing; they use the same, and very elegantly, when they do not pronounce *es* in the end of words of many Syllables, before another word which begin with a *Vowel*, or *h Liquid*.

I *Si* before *il* and *ils*, ask an *Apostrophe*, as *S'il vous plait, If you please.*

### Of the Accents.

We have three *Accents*. 1. *Acute* or Sharp, by which *é Masculine* is marked, as *Bonté, Goodness.*

2. *Grave* by which the *Adverbs* of place are noted for to be distinguished from *Articles* and *Conjunctions*, as *où where, là there*, and the *Particle à*, that be distinguish'd from the third *Person* of the *Verb a has*.

3. *Circonflex*, or bowed, as *bâtir for bastir, f being cut off.*

### Of the nine parts of Speech.

The *French* have nine parts of *Speech*, viz. The *Article*, the *Noun*, the *Pronoun*, the *Verb*, the *Participle*, the *Adverb*, the *Conjunction*, the *Preposition*, the *Interjection*: Go back if you please and take away the *Interjection*, the *Preposition*, the *Conjunction* and the *Adverb*, you have four parts of *Speech* in your hands, and write them as you find them in the *Dictionary*; because they are *Undeclinable*, and do not govern any *Case*, that is the *Genitive* or *Dative* few excepted;

ted ; and when they do, you must have recourse to the Table of *Articles* or *Cases*. Having those four Parts on hand, it remains only the *Participle*, the *Verb*, the *Pronoun*, the *Noun* and the *Article* ; you have the *Verbs* and their *Participles* in several Tables , and you can find all the *Tenses* in a moment . Now the *Pronoun*, the *Noun* and the *Article* being tyed almost together, you have here a Table for the *Nouns* and *Pronouns*, let them be ten thousand, governed by their *Articles* or *Cases* ; so that having any word in *English* to put in *French*, if it is a *Noun Appellative*, it must have some *Article* or *Case* before him viz *the*, *of the*, *to the*, which you have here in this Table, and having the signification of the *Article* in *French*, write down the *Noun* as you find it , because we have no *Terminations* at all in *French*, but 'tis only the *Article* that makes the distinction, and you do the same in *English* for your *Nouns* which have but one Termination, as *King*, *the King*, *of the King*, *to the King* ; there is but *the*, *of the*, and *to* which distinguish the *Cases*.

The first Table.

The <i>English</i> is turned in <i>French</i>	By	{	Le for the Appellat. Mascul.
			La for the Appellat. Femin.
			Les for the Plural of both Gender.

Of the	{	Du for the Appellat. Mascul.	And for so in <i>English</i> .
		De la for the Appellat. Fem.	
		De l' for all Nouns which begin with a Vowel	
		Des for the Plural of both Gender.	

Of { De for proper Names  
Des for the Plural.

And Nouns which signify any part of a thing.

To the { Au for the Mascul. Appellat.  
A la for the Femin. Appellat.  
A l' for all Nouns which begin with a Vowel.  
Aux for the Plural of both Genders.

To { A for the proper Names.  
Aux for the Plural.

From the and From, have the same signification as Of the and Of.

Nota.

An *Apellative Noun* is that which is not Christen'd, except Names of *Cities, Rivers, Kingdoms, Provinces* and *Months*, which are proper Names. All the *Apellatives* beginning the Sentence, *take*, *le*, *la*, *les*, according to their *Gender* and *Number*, tho it be not expressed in *English*, as *Men think* Le  
*les hommes pensent.*

The *Pronouns* absolute, which signify by themselves without the *Verbs*, *take* *le*, *la*, *les*, and the rest, as, *Si vous avez receu de l'argent de votre frere, J'en-ay aussi receu du mien:* La  
*If you have received some Money from your Brother, I have received also some from mine.*

The *Infinitives* of *Verbs*, *take* *le*, when they become *Substantives*, as, *Meat and Drink keep* Les  
*Man alive, Le manger & le boire conseruent*  
*l'Homme.* In



Du { In parts of any thing which the *English* ex-  
 Dela { pressed by *some*, we use in *French* the *Article* du,  
 Des { as, donnez moy du pain; des poires, Give  
 me some bread, some pears.

After all Adverbs of quantity, we use *de* before the Substantive following; as, much Money, beaucoup d'argent.

*De* A Noun which signifies the manner, how any thing is done, takes *de* tho in *English* by *with*; as, I love you with all my heart; Je vous aime de tout mon cœur: He killed himself with his own Sword, Il s'est tué de sa propre épée.

*De* A Noun which signifies the Cause by which any thing is done, takes *De* though in *English* expressed by *with*, as, dead with hunger, mort de faim.

*De* After rien pas and point we use *de* before Substantives and Adjectives; as, nothing so Shameful rien de si honteux. Pas or point d'argent point de Suisse, no Money no Switzer. Except tout, nothing at all, rien du tout, not at all, point du tout.

*De* After the Verbs of remembring, enjoying; as, remember me, Souvenez vous de moy; I enjoy your company, Je jouis de vôtre compagnie.



## Of the Nouns and Articles. 11

- De* After any *Substantive* or *Adjective*, having the strength of a *Substantive* before an *Infinite Mood*, as, 'tis impossible to do that, il est impossible de faire cela.
- De* Before the matter whereof any thing is made, as, a *Silver plate*, une assiette d'argent.
- De* After the reciprocal *Verbs*, se moquer, to laugh, se méfier, to mistrust, as, he laughs at me, il se moque de moy, I mistrust him, Je me défie de lui.
- De* After those *Verbs* which take in *English* with, as Orner, to adorn, enrichir to enrich, vestir, to be clothed. couvrir to cover: Adorned with pictures, Orné de tableaux, enriched with Gold, enrichi d'or &c.

On in *English* is turned sometimes by *De*, as, on the other side. de l'autre côté.

### Of the Noun.

A *Noun* is a thing we see, feel and discourse of, as Man, room, cold.

*Nouns* are *Substantives* and *Adjectives*.

The *Substantive* does not agree with the word *Thing*.

The *Adjective* does agree with this word *Thing*.

The *Adjectives* agree with the *Substantives* in the same Gender, Number and Case, as, great Lady, grande

grande dame. There are two *Genders*, *Masculine* and *Feminine*; we have two *Numbers*, *singular*, and *plural*. We have six *Cases*, which are the same as the *Articles*, viz.

Nomi.	le the	Gen.	de la of the		auto the
and	la the	and	de l' of the	Da.	à la to the
Accu.	les the	Abl.	de of		à to
			des of		aux to

The *Adjective* is put commonly before its *Substantive*, except the *Adjectives* of colour, and *Countrys*, as *white Wine*, vin blanc; *the French Tongue*, la langue Française.

Two *Substantives* being together, the second is put in the *Genitive*, as, *the Kings House*, la Maison du Roy, or to say *the House of the King*: Except the names of months, as *the fifteenth of May*, le quinzieme May.

*Nota.*

The place or vessel which serves for any thing, governs the same thing in the *Dative*, as, *Hay-market*, le marché au foin, *a mustard barrel*, baril à moutarde, *a wind-mill*, moulin à vent, *a frying-pan*, paile à frire.

*Of the Genders.*

The *French* have two *Genders*, *Masculine* and *Feminine*; when you compose to know the *Gender* of any word, look in the *Dictionary* in that part which begins by the *French*, and you will have the *Gender* M marques the *Masculine*, and F the *Feminine*.

Names

# Of the Genders.

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Names of Gods, Men, Angels, Devils, and of Dignities and Offices belonging to Men, as *Jupiter, Antoine, Gabriel, Asmodee, Empereur, Conseiller, Apotiquaire*, are of the *Masculine*.

and these,

Except

1 Of months, *Janvier, January.*

1 being compounded as; *la myaoust, the middle of August.*

2 Of Trees, *Chêneau, a little Oake.*

2 *Palme, Date-Tree, Epine, Thorn, Vigne, Vine, Ronce, Bramble.*

Of Wind, *le nord. the north.*

3 *Pistole, Pistole, Portugaise, a Portugaise, maille half-penny, pite, the same obole.*

3 Of Coins, *ecu Crown*

4 Of Cities, *Londres London.*

4 These which come from the *Nouns Appellative*, as, *la Rochelle, from Roche a Rock.*

5 Of Rivers, *le Rhein, the Rhin.*

5 *La Garonne, la Tamise, la Seine, la Saone, l'Arar, la Meuse, la Moselle, L'oyse.*

All Verbs and Adjectives taken Substantively, as, *le long, the length, le manger the meat, le trop too, le dedans the inward, le dehors the outward.*

These are *Masculines* ending in

Except

1 *eau, Chapeau Hat, ay, Geay, fer, feu, fire; ou, trou, an hole.*

1 *Eau water, peau skin.*

Oy

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>2 oy, Convoy, a Convoy;<br/>uy, ennuy, grief;<br/>b, plumb lead;<br/>c, sac bag;<br/>d, acord agreement;<br/>é, congé leave.</p> <p>3 age, voyage Journey<br/>ame Epigramme,<br/>âme, blâme, blame:<br/>eme, blaspheme;<br/>ême batême.</p> <p>4 aume heaume, helmet;<br/>ege, manege manage.</p> <p>5 eige, pleige pledge;<br/>iege, siege a seat;<br/>isme sophisme.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Masculines end in</i></p> <p>6 F. boeuf an Ox;<br/>g. sang blood;<br/>h Estomach.</p> <p>7 i. y foucy, care;<br/>l. fil, thread.</p> <p>8 m renom, renown.</p> <p>9 n. poinçon, bedkin;<br/>o. echo;<br/>p. camp.</p> <p>10 r. danger.</p> <p>11 s. repas.</p> <p>12 t. habit.</p> | <p>2 Foy Faith, Ioy law<br/>parroy wall.</p> <p>3 Cage cage, Image<br/>Image, rage madness<br/>plage a flat shoar, page<br/>a leaf.</p> <p>4 Paume.</p> <p>5 Neige Snow.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">except</p> <p>6 Clef, key, soif, thirst.</p> <p>7 mercy.</p> <p>8 faim hunger.</p> <p>9 main, hand, fin, end.</p> <p>10 chair, flesh, mer, Sea<br/>cour, court, cuillier<br/>Spoon, tour, tower.</p> <p>11 brebis, fourmis, souris.</p> <p>12 dent, fument, mort<br/>nuît, forêt, part.</p> |
|--|---|

# Of the Genders.

15

u. fetu.

x. choix, choice.

z. nez, nose.

13 Vertu, *glu*, bru, a Sons  
Wife, tribu.

14 chaux, *lime*, faulx,  
croix, *cross*, paix, *peace*,  
queux, toux, *cough*,  
voix.

15 Viz or vis, *the vice*, or  
Spindle.

Those in *ade* are Feminine, as *promenade*, *walk*,  
those in *té* that end in *tas* in Latin, and *tié*, and signify,  
any quality, or affection, as *bonté*, *moitié*, *half*.

in

except

1 ce, *appearance*,

ie vie, *life* ;

ime *esteem* ;

ête *conquète* ;

üe veüe, *sight* ;

esse *tristesse*, *sorrow* ;

eine *peine* ;

2 ume *amertume* :

ure *nature*.

3 Eur *chaleur*, *heat* ;

and when the word sig-  
nifies some quality, quan-  
tity, or passion.

1 Silence.

2 Rhûme *Cough* :

3 Honneur, *cœur* ; labe-  
ur, *heur*, and its deri-  
ved, as *bonheur*, mal-  
heur.

Verbals in *çon*, *ion*, *son*, as *rançon*, *affection*,  
*raison*, *moisson*, *harvest* ; Except *souçon*.

of



## 16 Of the forming of Substantives.

*Of the forming of Substantives of the Feminine Gender.*

To *Substantives Masculine*, ending with a *Consonant*, we add *e* for the *Feminine Gender*, as *Conseiller*, a *Councillor*, say *Conseillere*.

My intent being to make you learn the *French* rules and in the mean time to use the *Dictionary*. If you take the trouble for a month or two, to look in the *Dictionary* for your words, you will have them in the *Masculine* and *Feminine*; and if the *Dictionary* does not shew you in that part which begins by the *English*, take the pains to search it in the part which begins by the *French*; and I engage you my word that it will be a great help to you for the remembrance of all your words.

*Of the forming of Adjectives Feminine.*

The same rule is to be observed for the *Feminine Adjective*; as for the *Feminine Substantives*, only those ending in *e* take another *e* as *aimè*, love *aimée* for the *Feminine*.

*Nota.*

*Neuf* and *neuve*, *nouveau* and *nouvelle*, which signifie new in *English*, are different in *French*.

*Neuf* and *neuve*, is for things that are made by the hand of those that follow mechanical Trades; as *habit neuf*, a new suit of Cloath; *Jupe neuve*, a new Petticoat.

*Nouveau*



## Of the forming of Adjectives. 17

Nouveau and Nouvelle for *Liberal Arts*; as, Ton nouveau a new Tune, Livre nouveau, a new Book.

### Of the Plural Number.

The *Nouns* which end in S or X in the *Singular* are the same in the *Plural*.

All the rest take S or Z; as aimé, aimés, aimée, aimées; al, il, eau, el, eu, are changed in X, as animal animaux, travail travaux, Oeil yeux, vieil vieux, Genouil genoux verouil Bolt for door Veroux.

Universel, as an Adjective has Universels; as a Substantive has Universaux.

S is only added in the *Plural* to Bocal a Pot Bocals, attirail, traine, mail, male, serail, naval, bal.

T is changed in S for the *Plural*; as tout, tous, enfant, enfans.

### How to set the Substantives with the Adjectives.

The *Adjectives* which signifie praise or blame, good or bad, quality and number, are set before the *Substantives*; as laid Homme, an ugly Man, belle Femme, a pretty Woman; grand Vanteur, a great Boaster; cent pieces, hundred Pounds: The *Adjectives* of Nations, Colours, and Elemental qualities; also the *Participles Passive* are set after the *Substantives*; as la langue Françoisse, chapeau noir, a Black Hat; Temps froid, cold Weather; un homme connu, a man known.

### Rules of Comparison.

The Sign of comparison is known by the *Adverb*,  
D plus,

plus, more, and the Syllables tres and fort, most, and very, are the signs of Superlative, as

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
bien,	mieux,	fort bien,
well.	better.	very well.

Meilleur and mieux, which both signifie better ; are different, meilleur, is only put when there is a comparison of two things, and with Substantives, but mieux is put only with Verbs without Substantives, and as an Adverb.

Bien is often a Noun Substantive, as c'est un homme de bien, 'tis an honest Man; il a du bien, he is rich.

*Nota.*

In the Comparison, we turn *than*, by *que*.

If *But* does not begin the sentence, it must be always turned by *que*, adding *ne* before the Verb which preceds *But*.

*Example.*

Je fais mieux que vous,  
I do better than you.

Nous ne faisons que commencer,  
We do but begin:

*Of the Numbers.*

Un Deux Trois Quatre	Neuf Dix Onze Douze
One Two Three Four	Nine Ten Eleven Twelve
Cinq Six Sept Huit	Treize Quatorze Quinze
Five Six Seven Eight	Thirteen Fourteen Fifteen

Seize

## Of the Numbers.

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Seize	Dixsept	Dixhuit	Quatrevingt
Sixteen	Seventeen	Eighteen	Fourscore
Dixneuf	Vingt	Vint & un	Quatrevingt dix
Nineteen	Twenty	Twenty one	Fourscore and Ten
Trente	Quarante		Cent Sixvingt
Thirty	Forty		Hundred Sixscore
Cinquante	Soissante		Septvingt Huitvingt
Fifty	Sixty		Sevenscore Eightscore
Soissante & Dix			Mil
Threescore and Ten			a Thousand.

Couple and paire are different, that couple is put with things not always joyned, as couple d'oeufs, a couple of Eggs; paite is for equal things usually joyned, as une paire de Souliers, a pair of Shoes.

## Of the Pronouns.

A Pronoun is a part of Speech much like to a Noun, or put instead of a Noun, as when you say, *Is your Brother come? vôtre frere est il venu? you do not repeat, yes my Brother is come. but you say yes he is come, ouy il est venu, then il is a Pronoun, put instead of frere.*

The Pronouns are not declined after any other manner than the Noans; but there is something to be observed, the Pronouns personal signifie really the person; and are thus.

	Singular.			
Nom. Je,	tu,	il,	elle,	
I,	thou.	he and it.	she and it.	

Da

Dative

## Of the Pronouns.

*Dat.* { *me,*      *te*      *luy*      *>*  
           { *to me.*    *to thee.*    *to him and to her.*    *to*  
                   *se.*    *to himself, to her self, to it* *se*

*Accu.* { *me,*      *te,*      *le,*      *la,*  
           { *me.*    *thee.*    *him and it.*    *her and it.*  
                   *se,*    *himself, her self, it* *se*

*Plural.*

*Nom.* { *nous,*      *vous*      *ils and elles,*  
           { *we,*      *ye.*      *they.*

*Dat.* { *nous*      *vous*      *leur*      *se*  
           { *to us.*    *to you.*    *to them.*    *to themselves*

*Acc.* { *nous*      *vous*      *les*      *se*  
           { *us.*      *you.*      *them.*      *themselves.*

All these *Pronouns* are put before the *Verbs*, except when there is a command or *Imperative* without a *Negative*; when there is a question or repetition they are put before the *Verb*.

## Example.

*Verb* { *il m'a donné,*  
           { *he has given me.*

*Impe.* { *donnez le moy,*  
           { *give it me.*

*Negat.* { *ne me le donnez pas,*  
           { *do not give it me.*

*It*, is sometimes *Masouline*, sometimes *Femi-*  
*ine*, it being put for all *Substatives*, except *Man*  
 and *Woman*; it follows both *Gender* of *Substantives*,  
 tho' it be expressed in *English* by *It*.

## Of the Pronouns Personal absolute.

The *Pronouns* absolute, are those which are put  
 absolutely, and without *Verbs*; and are thus de-  
 clined.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	Acc.	Nom.	Acc.
	moy, I.		nous, we.
	toy, thou.		vous, you.
Gen.	Ab. De	Gen.	Ab. De
	luy, him, it.		eux, they.
	elle, her, it.		elles, they:
Dative à	foy.	Dative à	ce, themself.

### Example

à qui l'avez vous donné?	
whom have you given it to?	
à luy	à elle
to him.	to her.
à eux	à elles
to them.	to them.

## Of the Pronouns Demonstrative

They shew the thing, and are *Adjectives*.

*Sing. Mas. Ce*, *this* or *that*, takes *t* before a  
 Vowel following.

*Sing. feminine*, *cette*, *this* or *that*.

*Plural* both *Gen. Ces*, *these* or *those*.

*Nota,*



## Nota.

We put *Cecy* disjoyned, that is, *Ce*, before the *Noun*, and *cy* after to denote the thing nearer, as *Ce livre cy*, *this Book*.

*Sing.* *Celuy* and *celle*, *he* and *she*, ask a *Relative* after them, as *celuy ou celle qui veut*, *he or she that will*.

*Plural* } *Ceux*, *those*.  
              } *Celles*, *those*.

*Celuyey*, *cetuyey* } *this*.    *Celuy la* *cetuy la* } *that*  
*cellecy*, *cettecy*    }        *celle la*        }  
*denotes the thing near.*    *denotes the thing more far.*

## Nota.

*That* is sometimes a *Pronoun demonstrative*, having no *Plural* and belongs to the *Masculine Gender*, it signifies *Cela*, *ce*, *It* is almost the same; signifies *ce*, as *C'est moy*, 'tis *I*.

*That* is sometimes a *Conjunction*, and signifies *que*, it tyes two *Verbs* together, as *Je croy que j'iray*, *I believe that I shall go*.

## Nota.

Tho they do not express *That* in *English* between two *Verbs*, yet it must be expressed in *French* always.

*That* is sometimes a *Relative*, and signifies the same as *who* and *which*, *qui*, for the *Nominative Singular* and *Plural* of both *Gender*, and *que* for the *Accusative* of both *Gender* and *Number*.

# Of the Pronouns.

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## Example.

Cette femme qui vint hier, & que vous vites:  
*That woman that came yesterday, and that you saw.*

## Of the Pronouns Possessive.

These shew the Possession and are *Adjectives*.

### Singular Mascul.

mon *my*  
 ton *thee*  
 son *his, her, its.*

### Singular Femin.

ma *my*  
 ta *thee*  
 sa *his, her, its.*

They follow the Gender of their *Substantives*:

### Plural of both Gender.

mes	<i>my</i>
tes	<i>thee</i>
ses	<i>his, her, its.</i>
nous	<i>our</i>
vous	<i>your</i>
leur and leurs	<i>their.</i>

## Nota.

The mon, ton, son, be *Pronouns Masculine*, yet they are put with these *Feminine Nouns* which begin with a *Vowel*, as mon épée, *my Sword*, mon ame, *my Soul*, mon avarice, *my Covetousness*.

## The Pronouns Absolute Possessive.

### Masculine.

### Feminine.

Nom. Acc. le mien	<i>mine</i>	la mienne	<i>mine</i>
Gen. Abl. du tien	<i>of thine</i>	de la tienne	<i>of thine</i>
Dat. au sien,	<i>to his, her, its.</i>	à la sienne	<i>to his, her, its.</i>

*Mascul.*

	<i>Mascul.</i>		<i>Feminine.</i>
<i>Nom. Acc.</i>	le notre <i>our</i>		la notre <i>our</i>
<i>Gen. Abl.</i>	du vôtre <i>of your</i>		de la vôtre <i>of your</i>
<i>Dative</i>	auteur <i>to their</i>		à la leur <i>to their.</i>

	<i>Mascul. Plural</i>		<i>Feminine.</i>
<i>Nom. Acc.</i>	les miens		les miennes <i>mines</i>
<i>Gen. Abl.</i>	des tiens		des tiennes <i>of thines</i>
<i>Dative</i>	aux siens.		aux siennes <i>to his, her,</i>

*Plural of both Gender.*

<i>Nom. Acc.</i>	les nôtres, les vôtres, les leurs.
<i>Genit. Abl.</i>	des nôtres, des vôtres, des leurs.
<i>Dative</i>	aux nôtres, aux vôtres, aux leurs.

These *Absolute Possessive Pronouns* are put without any *Substantive*, tho it be understood, as *la bague est meilleure que la vôtre, my Ring is better than your, Understand Ring.*

*Of the Pronouns Relative.*

These have relation to the thing spoken before.

	<i>Singular Mascul.</i>		<i>Singular Femin.</i>
	lequel <i>the which.</i>		laquelle <i>the which.</i>
	<i>Plural Mascul.</i>		<i>Plural Femin.</i>
	lêquels <i>the which.</i>		lêquelles <i>the which.</i>

*Singular and Plural, Masculine and Feminine.*

	qui <i>who, that, which.</i>
	de qui <i>of whom, of which.</i>
	à qui <i>to whom, to which.</i>
	que <i>whom, that, which.</i>

# Of the Pronouns.

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## Example.

*Cette Femme qui est venue.*

*That woman which came.*

*Ce vice que vous haïssez.*

*That vice which you hate.*

## Singular and Plural.

*quoy what.*

*de quoy of what.*

*à quoy to what.*

## Nota.

What *quoy* is sometimes a *Pronoun Relative Absolute* undeclinable, and 'tis put only when we question it signifies *quoy*; as, *J'ay quelque chose à vous dire, I have something to tell you*; we answer, *what?*

What *que* is undeclinable and with a question, but it is not absolutely put, and requires a *Verb* after, *que faites vous? what do you do?*

Sing. Mascul.

Quel *What.*

Plural Mascul.

Quels *What.*

Sing. Femin.

Quelle *What.*

Plural Femin.

Quelles *What.*

Sing. Mascul.

Quêqu'un *some body.*

Plural Mascul.

Quêques uns *some.*

Mascul. Femin.

Chaque *each.*

Mascul. Femin.

Chacun, chacune *each one*

Mascul.

Feminine.

Quiconque

Quelconque

} *Whosoever* }} *Quelleconque.*

pas un

pas une

} *not one**Masc. and Fem. Masc.*

autre, autres, tel

other, others. tels

*Fem.*

telle

telle

plusieurs, *many.*personne, *no body.**Nota.*

That *Personnes* is taken sometimes and very elegantly to express Men and Women, or People; as well taken in the *Singular* as in the *Plural*, as

*She is a Lady of great Quality.*

*C'est une Personne de grand Qualité.*

*There was yesterday great many People of Quality.*

*Il y avoit hier beaucoup de Personnes de Qualité.*

Sing. Mascul.

tout *all.*

Plural

tous *all.*

Sing. Femin.

toute

Plural.

toutes

} *all.*

*Dont* is put instead of *Duquel*, *de laquelle*, *desquels* and *déquelles*: of whom, of which, from whom, from which, and wherefore.

*Y* is a *Relative* undeclinable, and has reference to the Subject, be it of Place, Knowledge, or Business, and seems to be in the *Dative*; 'tis put always before the *Verbs*, as



## Of the Pronouns.

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avez vous été là.

*have you been there.*

Ouy j'y ay été.

*yes I have been; understand there.*

songez y.

*think on it.*

J'en'y suis pas obligé.

*I am not obliged to it.*

## Of the Relative En.

*En* has a certain *Relative* reference to the Person and Subject, and 'tis put always before the *Verbs*; signifies, de luy, d'elle, de cela, deux, d'elles; of him, of her, of it. or that, of them, from him, from her, from it, or that, and therein, as

qu'avez vous receu de cette Dame.

*What have you received of that Lady.*

J'en ay receu dix pieces.

*I have received ten Pounds of her.*

Qu'en pensez vous.

*What do you think of it.*

*Sometimes to the Place; as,*

Venez vous de Londres.

*Do you come from London.*

Ouy j'en viens.

*Yes, I come from thence.*

*Sometimes to a part of something; as,*

Avez vous de l'argent.

*Have you some Money.*

Ouy j'en ay.

*Yes I have some.*

Il y en a.

*There are some.*

E 2

En

*En* is put sometimes instead of *Like*; as,  
 Je vis en Prince,  
*I live like a Prince,*  
 Il boit en Suisse,  
*He drinks like a Switzer.*

*En* is put elegantly with the *Verb Aller* and *venir*, when we make these two *Verbs* and some others reciprocal *Verbs*; as *s'en aller*, to go and *s'en venir*, to come away, *s'enfuir*, to run away.

*Il* is put for *It* in the *Verbs Active Impersonal*; as  
 Il faut, *it must,*  
 Il pleut, *it rains.*

*On* is put for *It* before the *Passive Verbs*; as  
 On dit, *'tis said,*

*On* is also put for *They*, when *They* is not Related to any *Substantive* before: as,  
 J'ay été chez vous & l'on m'a dit,  
*I have been at your House and they told me.*

A *Verb* is a part of *Speech*, which signifies *Action*, *Suffering* or *Being*, with circumstances of *Tenses*, the *Present*, *Past* and *Future*.

Signifies { An *Action*, as, *I Sing*, Je chante, the *Verb* is *Active*.  
 { A *Suffering*, as, *I am loved*, Je suis aimé, the *Verb* is *Passive*.  
 { A *Being*, as, *I am*, Je suis, the *Verb* is *Substantive*.

When we say an *Action*, we do not understand only the outward and exterior *Actions* of the

Body, but we say also those inward and interiour Actions of the Spirit which make all the *Verbs* to be *Actives*, as, *je desire cela, I desire that.*

*J'ay envie d'aller, I have a mind to go.*

*Suffering* and *Being*, do not differ more in *French*, than the *Passive* and *Substantive Verbs* do, which do agree so well, that the *Passive* cannot be a *Passive* without the *Verb Substantive*.

The *Passive Verb* in the *French*, is the *Participle* common of any *Active Verb*, which being joyned with the *Verb Substantive, I am, Je suis, makes all the Passive Verbs, as,*

*Je suis aimé, I am loved.*

And because the *Verb Avoir, to have*; tho it be *Active* takes another quality to be an *Auxiliary* or *helping Verb*, when 'tis joyned with the *Participle* common of any *Verb*, and makes all the compounded *Tenses* of the same *Active*: I thought very fit to set those two *Verbs* here to be learn'd by heart.

*Infinitive.*

*Avoir,*  
*to have.*

*The Indicative Mood, Present Tense.*

*J'ay, I have.*  
*Sing. tu as, thou hast.*  
*il a, he has.*

*Plu. nous avons, we have*  
*vous avez, ye have*  
*ils ont, they have.*

This *Verb* is taken in *English* with another signification than in *French*, sometimes it signifies the same, as *I desire, Je desire, as Je desire que vous fassiez cela, I will have you do that.*

The

*The Preter-imperfect.*J'avois, *I had.*tu avois, *thou hadst.*il avoit, *he had.*nous avions, *we had.*vous aviez, *ye had.*ils avoient, *they had.**Jay* is *avait* and thus the rest.*Nota.*L in, *ils*, is cut off as, *ils ont*, *Jay* is ont.O in the *Verbs*, is sound as *ai* in the word *raign*, as *J'avois*, *Jay* *vais*.*The perfect Definite.*J'eus, *I had.*tu eus, *thou hadst.*il eut, *he had.*nous eûmes, *we had.*vous eûtes, *ye had.*ils eurent, *they had.*En in the third person of *Verbs*, is always cut off, as *ils avoient*, *is* *avait*.*The perfect Indefinite.*J'ay eu, *I have had.*tu as eu, *thou hast had.*il a eu, *he has had. (had.*nous avons eu *we have*vous avez eu, *ye have had.*ils ont eu, *they have had.**The Plu-perfect.*J'avois eu, *I had had.*tu avois eu, *thou hast had.*il avoit eu, *he had had.*nous avions eu, *we had had*vous aviez eu, *ye had had.*ils avoient eu, *they had had*

# Of the Auxiliary Verbs.

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## The 1 Imperfect.

### The Future.

J'aurois, I should have.

auray, I shall or will have tu aurois, thou shouldst

auras, thou shalt have. (have.

aura, he shall have. il auroit, he should have.

nous aurons, we shall have. nous aurions, we should

avez, ye shall have. (have.

auront, they will have. vous auriez, ye should have.

ils auroient, they should

(have.

### The Imperative Mood the present Tense:

Que j'aye, let me have.

## The 2 Imperfect.

Que j'aye, have thou.

Dieu veuille, God grant

qu'il ait, let him have.

que j'eusse, I might have

ayons, let us have.

tu eusses, thou mightst have

ayez, have ye.

il eût, he might have

qu'ils ayent, let them have.

nous eussions, we might

(have

### The Optative Mood, the present Tense.

vous eussiez, ye might have

Dieu vueille, God grant.

ils eussent, they might have

Que j'aye, I may have.

## The Preter-perfect.

Que j'aye, thou mayst have.

Que j'aye eu, I may have

Qu'il ait, he may have.

(had

Nous ayons, we may have.

tu ayes eu, thou mayst have

Nous ayez, ye may have.

(had

Qu'ils ayent, they may have.

il ait eu, he may have had

nous ayons eu, we may

(have had

vous ayez eu, ye may have

(had

ils ayent eu, they may have

(had

The



## The Plu-perfect

## The Infinitive Mood.

Avoir, to have

Quand j'aurois eu *when I should have had*  
 (I should have had Participle, ayant, having)  
 tu aurois eu, *thou shouldst*

(have had Participle } eu, had  
 il auroit eu, *he should have common*  
 (had

nous aurions eu, *we should*  
 (have had Ger. } d'avoir of having

vous auriez eu, *ye should*  
 (have had } à avoir in having

ils auroient eu, *they should*  
 (have had } sans avoir without

Of the Verb Substantive  
 Auxiliary or helping

## Plu-perfect 2.

être, to be

Plut a Dieu, *would to God*

que j'eusse eu,

tu eusse eu,

il eût eu,

nous eussions eu,

vous eussiez eu,

ils eussent eu,

I might  
 have had

This Verb helps all the  
 Passives in all their Moods  
 and Tenses, all the Reciprocal  
 and Neutral Verbs in  
 their compounded Tenses

## The Indicative Mood

## Present Tense

Je suis. I am

tu es, thou art

il est, he is

as eat

nous sommes, we are

vous êtes, ye are

ils sont, they are

## Future.

Quand j'auray eu,

*when I have had*

tu auras eu,

il aura eu,

nous aurons eu,

vous aurez eu,

ils auront eu,

*The Imperfect.*

*Nota.*

This *Verb* is taken after several manners.

1. Naturally when it signifies an *existence local* or a quality of any subject; as *Jean est sage, il est prudent, il est à Londres, John is a wise man, he is prudent, he's at London.*

2. It is taken in the third person, both *Singular* and *Plural*, with the *Pronoun Demonstrative Ce*, before an *Article* of unity following, with *Nouns Substantives, Pronouns, and Prepositions*, as *C'est un brave homme, he is a brave man. Ce sont de plaisantes gens, they are a pleasant people; c'est (been) moy, it is I; ce sont les nôtres, they are ours, c'est pour moy, 'tis for me.*

*The Perfect Definite.*

*Je fus, I was  
tu fus, thou wast  
il fut, he was  
nous fûmes, we were  
vous fûtes, ye were  
ils furent, they were.*

*The perfect Indefinite.*

*J'ay été, I have been  
tu as été, thou hast been  
il a été, he has been  
nous avons été, we have  
vous avez été, ye have been  
ils ont été, they have been*

*The Plu-perfect.*

*Except*

*J'avois été, I had been  
tu avois été, thou hast been  
il F*

*Heure, a Clock; tems  
time, and some like  
which*

which ask *il* before the *il* avoir été, *he had been*  
*Verb*, as *il* est tems, 'tis nous avions été, *we had*  
*time*, *il* est trois heures, (been  
 'tis three a clock, vous aviez été, *ye had been*

3. 'Tis used with the *ils* avoient été, *they had been*  
*Impersonal Verb*, *il y a*,  
*there is*, in all its Tenses as  
 you will find in the end of  
 this *Verb*.

4. With the *Impersonal* Je seray, *I will or shall*  
*Verb*, *il* fait, *it is*, to ex- tu seras, *thou wilt be*  
 press the constitution of a il sera, *he shall be*  
 place or weather. nous serons, *we shall be*  
 vous serez, *ye shall be*  
 ils seront *they shall be*.

5. At last it is used eleg-  
 gantly in the Preterits, in-  
 stead of *aller*, as *J'ay été*  
*ce matin à l'Eglise*, *I went*  
*to Church this morning*.

## The Future.

Je seray, *I will or shall*  
 tu seras, *thou wilt be*  
 il sera, *he shall be*  
 nous serons, *we shall be*  
 vous serez, *ye shall be*  
 ils seront *they shall be*.

## The Imperative Mood.

Que je sois, *let me be*  
 sois, *be thou*  
 qu'il soit, *let him be*  
 soyons, *let us be*  
 foyez, *be ye*  
 qu'ils soyent, *let them be*

## The Optative Mood.

Dieu vüille, *God grant*  
 que je sois, *I may be*  
 tu sois, *thou mayst be*  
 il soit, *he may be*,  
 nous soyons, *we may*  
 vous foyez, *ye may be*  
 ils soyent, *they may be*

# Of the Auxiliary Verbs.

35

## The 1. Imperfect.

Je serois,	<i>I should be</i>
tu serois,	<i>thou shouldst be</i>
il seroit,	<i>he should be</i>
nous serions,	<i>we should be</i>
vous seriez,	<i>ye should be</i>
ils seroient,	<i>they should be.</i>

## The 2. Imperfect.

Je fusse,	<i>I were</i>
tu fusses,	<i>thou wert</i>
que il fût,	<i>that he were</i>
nous fussions,	<i>we were</i>
vous fussiez,	<i>ye were</i>
ils fussent,	<i>they were.</i>

## The Perfect.

J'aye été,	<i>I have been</i>
tu ayes été,	<i>thou hast been</i>
que il ait été,	<i>that he has been</i>
nous ayons été,	<i>we have been</i>
vous ayez été,	<i>ye have been</i>
ils aient été,	<i>they have been.</i>

## The 1. Plu-perfect.

J'aurois été	<i>I should have been</i>
tu aurois été,	<i>thou shouldst have</i>
quand il auroit été,	<i>when he should have been</i>
nous aurions été,	<i>we should have been</i>
vous auriez été,	<i>ye should have been</i>
ils auroient été,	<i>they should have been.</i>

## The 2. Plu-perfect.

Jeuſſe été,	I ſhould have been
tu euſſies été,	thou ſhoul'ſt have been
Quoiqu'il eut été,	that he ſhould have been
nous euſſions été,	we ſhould have been
vous euſſiez été,	ye ſhould have been
ils euſſent été,	they ſhould have been

## The Future.

J'auray été,	I have been
tu auras été,	thou haſt been
Quand il aura été,	when he has been
nous aurons été,	we have been
vous aurez été,	ye have been
ils auront été,	they have been.

## The Infinitive.

être, *to be*  
 avoir été, *to have been*  
 Participle, étant, *being*,  
 Participle *com.* été *been*

Ger. } d'être, *of*  
 à être, *in*  
 pour être, *for*  
 ſans être, *without*

## The Definite.

Il y eut } there was,  
 there were.

## The Impersonal.

Il y a, } there is,  
 there are.

## The Indefinite:

Il y a eu } there has been,  
 there have been

## The Imperfect.

Il y avoit } there was,  
 there were.

## The Plu-Perfect.

il y avoit eu, *there had been*



# Of the Auxiliary Verbs,

37

## The Future.

## The Impersonal Verb.

Il y aura } *there will,*  
              } *there shall be.*

## Imperative Mood.

Qu'il y ait, *let there be.*

## Optative Mood.

Qu'il y ait, *there may be.*

## The first Imperfect.

Il y auroit, *there should be.*

## The second Imperfect.

Qu'il y eut, *that there were*

## The Perfect.

Quoy qu'il y ait eu, } *tho there has been,*  
                              } *tho there have been.*

## The first Plu-perfect.

Quand il y auroit eu, *when there should have been*

## The second Plu-perfect.

Qu'il y eut eu, *that there should have been*

Quand il y aura eu, *then there have been.*

## The Infinitive Mood.

Avoir, *there be.*  
Avoir eu, *there have been*  
Ayant, *there being.*  
Ayant eu, *there having*

our y avoir eu, *for there*  
[*having been.*

Il fait, *it is.*

This Verb is put when we speak of the constitution of any Place or Weather ; as,

Il fait clair icy,

'Tis light here.

Il fait chaud,

It is hot.

Il fait beau se promener,

'Tis very fair to walk.

Il fait meilleur vivre a Nottingham qu'à Londres

One can live better at Nottingham than at Lon.

## Indicative.

Il fait, *it is.*

Il faisoit, *it was*

Il fit, *it was.*

Il a fait, *it has been.*

Il avoit fait, *it had been.*

Il fera, *it will or shall be.*

## Imperative.

Qu'il fasse, *let it be.*

## Optative.

Dieu vüeille, *God grant.*

Qu'il fasse, *it may be.*

Il feroit, *it should be.*

[*been.* Qu'il fit, *that it should be.*

Quoy qu'il ait fait,

*Tho it have been.*

Quand

Quand il aura fait,  
When it shall have been.

Infinitive.

Faire, to be.

Avoir fait, to have been.

Faisant, being.

Pour faire, for being.

A faire, in being.

De faire, of being.

Of the two Negations with  
the Verbs.

Not, a Negation is turn'd  
always in French by *Ne* But *Non* is more used, and  
immediately before the *non pas* when *not*, is abso-  
*Verb*, and *pas* immediate lute.  
ly after; and if it follows

any *Substantive* after *pas*  
it must be put in the *Ge-*  
*nitive* with the Article *D*  
as,

Je n'ay pas d'Argent.  
I have no Money.

Not, joyned with a *Sub-*  
*stantive* without *Verbs* sig-  
nifies *Non*, and *Point*;  
Point d'argent, point d'  
Suisse,

No Money, no Switzer

But *Non* is more used, and  
*non pas* when *not*, is abso-

### Of the Regular Verbs.

The *Verbs* follow always the number of the  
*Substantives* which rule them; as,

Mes Give,  
Les hommes donnent

The *Infinitive* Mood forms all the *Tenses* of the  
*Verbs*; and therefore it is only found in the *Distin-*  
*nary* with this token, *To*, before it.

We have all our *Infinitives* ending in *er*, *ir*, *oir*, *re*,  
and thence we form four *Conjugations* of all our *Re-*  
*gular Verbs*, which agree all one with the other ac-  
cording to its *Conjugation*.

The First Conjugation,	} ends in	er.
The Second Conjugation,		ir.
The Third Conjugation,		oir.
The Fourth Conjugation,		re.

As soon as you have found the *infinitive* of any Verb you want, and its termination; see the Table of the Irregular Verbs, if it be one of them, you will find it all conjugated. or else it must be one of the Regular Verbs, then look in the Tables appointed for any one of the four Conjugations; and you will remarque that *er*, which is the *Infinitive* of the first Conjugation is changed in *e*, in the *Indicative present Tense*; in *ois* in the *Imperfect*, and thus the rest, with all their persons, both *singular* and *plural*.

As by example.

You have this *English* word to turn in *French*.

*You shall fall*

Look in the *Dictionary* for *fall*, and you will find *Fall*, *Tomber*, then write in your Paper all the letters of *Tomber*, except the three last, that is *ber*, look in the Table of the first Conjugation, all the *Infinitives* which are all set with an Alphabetical order. and pick upon *Ber*, which is the *Infinitive* in the rank, cross straight till you come to that token, *Will* or *Shall*, and you shall find *Beray*, which is the first person of the *Singular*; read a little farther, and you have *he*, *il*, *bera*, joyn then *bera* with *tom*, it will be *tombera*, and *il* for *he*, makes *il tombera*, *he shall fall*.

Of

## Of the Construction

*Of the Order of the Construction.*

I

The *Noun* or *Pronoun* personal in the *Nominative*,  
as *Je, I; tu, thou; il, he; nous, we; vous, ye*  
*Jean, John, le Roy, the King; la vertu, virtue, &c*

2

The first part of *Negation*, when the Speech is *Negative*, as ne.

3.

The *Pronoun* personal in the *Dative*, or *Accusative*,  
as *me, te, lui, nous.*

4

### The Pronoun of Relation, as *on*.

5

The *Verb* personal, and *finite*, as *parle*, *aimo*, *avois*.

6

The other part of the *Negation*, when the other has been put, *as pas, point, rien, jamais.*

7

**The *Adverb*, as *Toujours*, *Beaucoup*.**

8

The *Participle common* in compounded *Tenses* when the *Auxiliary Verb* is put before, as *parlé* spoken; *aimé*, loved; or else the *infinitive Mode* govern'd by a *Verb* before.

9

**The Case** govern'd by the *Verb*.

10

**The *Preposition*, and its case or subject.**

*Example.*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
Je ne luy en pouvois pas encor ecrire les nou  
10 velle

10

velles sans pleurer.

could not yet write to him the news of it without weeping.

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
ne vous en avois pas encor enseigné la methode,  
I did not teach you yet the method of it;

Except 1

When there is a question, as ne mentez vous pas  
not you lie?

2

When there is a repetition, as dit il, says he; dis-  
say I.

3

When these *Adverbs* meet, aussi, also; bien, well;  
but etre, perhaps; à peine, scarcely.

Nota

That this order is not lost by want of any of these  
parts of Speech, so that when the Speech is not  
negative, and there is not Negation, the *Nomina-*  
e takes the first place, the *Pronoun personal* the  
second, the *Relative* the third, and so consequently;  
which also be understood of all the rest.



*A Table of the Irregular Verbs, and their derived according to the Alphabetical order the number shews the leaf where they are to be found in the Grammar, and they are Conjugated all along by their Moods and Tense*

*The first Conjugation in  
ER.*

Aller, to go.	77
Dégeler, to thaw.	
Géler, to freeze.	
Grêler, to hail.	78
Neiger, to snow.	
Tonner, to thunder.	
Venter, the winds to blow.	

*in IR.*

Acquerir, to acquire.	81
Affaillir, to assault.	83.
Boüillir, to boil.	86
Courir, to run.	89
Couvrir, to cover.	91
Cueillir, to gather.	93
Dormir, to sleep.	97
S'endormir, to be sleepy	97
Fuir, to fly.	98

Gesir, to lie down.	9
Issir, to issue.	9
Mentir, to lie.	9
Mourir, to die.	10
Oûir, to hear.	10
Ouvrir, to open.	11
Offrir, to offer,	10
Partir, to go away.	10
Se repentir, to repent.	10
Sentir, to smell.	10
Consentir, to consent.	
Se ressentir, to taste fully	10
Servir, to serve.	10
Tenir, to hold.	10
Venir, to come.	10
Advenir, to become.	
Survenir, to happen or lieve.	
Vetir, to wear.	10

# The Table of the Irregular Verbs. 43

## The 3d. Conjugation in OIR.

## èconduire, and the rest In uirè.

S'Asséoir, to sit. 109	Confire, to consecr. 119.
Falloir, to be needful. 111	Connoître, to know. 120
Mouvoir, to move. 112	Coudre, to sew. 121
Pleuvoir, to rain. 112	Croire, to believe. 121
Pouvoir, to be able. 112	Cuire, to bake. 122
Sçavoir, to know. 113	Dire, to say. 123
Valoir, to be worth. 114	Ecrire, to write. 123
Prevaloir, to prevail. 114	Faire, to do. 124
Voire, to see. 114	Lire, to read. 125
Prevoir, to foresee. 114	Mordre, to bite. 125
Revoir, to see again. 114	Moudre, to grind. 126
Pourvoir, to provide. 114	Naître, to be born. 127
Vouloir, to be willing. 114	Perdre, to lose. 128
Condouloir, to borrow. 115	Plaire, to please. 128
	Plaire, to be pleased. 128
	Prendre, to take. 131
	Repondre, to answer. 131
	Rire, to laugh. 132
	Suffire, to suffice. 133
	Suivre, to follow. 133
	Taire, to conceal. 134
	Convaincre, to convince. 135
	Vivre, to live. 136

## The fourth Conjugation in RE.

Abfoudre, to absolve. 116
Resoudre, to resolve. 116
Boire, to drink. 116
Se circoncire to circumcise 117
Conclure, to conclude. 118
Conduire, to conduct. 119

## Of the first Conjugation of the Regular Verbs,

To	I	did	did, or ed, Will,	Let,
Infinitive	Indicative,	Imperfect,	Definite, Future,	Imperative
to	I thou he.	I thou he.	I thou be, I thou be,	let me, thou, him,
	je tu il,	je tu il,	je tu il, je tu il,	que je, que tu,
Be,	Be, bes, be,	Bois, is, boir,	Bay, bas, ba, Be, be, be,	Be, be, be,
			ray, ras, ra,	
	We, ye, they,	We, ye, they	We, ye, they	We, ye, they let us, ye, let us,
	Nous, vous, ils,	nous, vous, ils,	nous, vous, ils, nous, vous, ils,	qu'il, vous, ils,
	Bons, bez, bent,	Bions, iez, boi-Bâmes, bâ-be-Berons, be-be-	Bons, bez, bent,	Bons, bez, bent,
		ent,	res, rent,	rez, ront,

cer	ce	çois	çay	ceray	ce
der	de	dois	day	deray	de
cer	ce	cois	cay	ceray	ce
fer	fe	fois	fay	feray	fe
ger	ge	gois	gay	geray	ge
her	he	hois	hay	heray	he
ier	ie	iois	iaay	ieray	ie
ler	le	lois	lay	leray	le
mer	me	mois	may	meray	me
ner	ne	nois	nay	neray	ne
per	pe	pois	pay	peray	pe
quer	que	quois	quay	queray	que
rer	re	rois	ray	reray	re
fer	fe	sois	fay	feray	fe
ter	te	tois	tay	teray	te
ver	ve	vois	vay	veray	ve
uer	ue	uois	uay	ueray	ue
xer	xe	xois	xay	xeray	xe
zer	ze	zois	zay	zeray	ze

In this Alphabetical order, the *Infinitive's* three last Letters in *Ber*, *cer*, *der*, *fer*, *ger*, or any other. I have settled all the *Moods*, *Tenses*, *Pronouns*, and *Persons*, both Singular and Plural in Column with *Ber*, which being the first Letter of the *Alphabet*, it must rect the others. These *Tokens* I put over all the *Moods* and *Tenses* are those the *English* use in their *Verbs*, to distinguish their *Moods* and *Tenses* one from another.

# TABLE.

45

*bs, The Infinitive endeth in Er.*

*May. Should & would, eing, ed, eing,*  
*Prative, Imperfect 1 and 2. Participle, Participle, Gerunds*  
*commom.*

*thou, he, I, thou, he,*  
*tu, il, je, tu, il,*  
*be, be, be, be, Berois, berois, beroit,*  
*Basse, basses, bât, bât,*  
*We, ye, they, We, ye, they,*  
*ous, vous, ils, Nous, vous, ils,*  
*ous, bez, bent, Berions, beries, beroient.*  
*Bassions, bassiez, bassent.*

*Bant, Bé of de Ber*  
*in à*  
*for pour*  
*without sans*

ce	cerois	cant	cé	cer
de	derois	dant	dé	der
ce	ecerois	cant	cé	eer
fe	ferois	fant	fé	fer
ge	gerois	geant	gé	ger
ic	ierois	iant	ié	ier
le	lerois	lant	lé	ler
me	merois	mant	mé	mer
ne	nerois	nant	nè	ner
pe	perois	pant	pé	per
que	querois	quant	qué	quer
re	rerois	rant	ré	rer
so	serois	sant	sé	ser
te	terois	tant	ré	ter
ve	verois	vant	vé	ver
ue	uerois	uant	uè	uer
xe	xerois	xant	xé	xer
xe	zerois	zant	zé	zer

of

## Of the Second Conjugation.

To	I,	Did,	Did or ed,	will,	Let,
Infinitive Indicative, Imperfect, Perfect definite. Future, Imperative					
native	<i>I, thou, he, I, thou, he, I, thou, he, I, thou, he, me, him</i>				
	<i>je, tu, il, je, tu, il, je, tu, il, je, tu, il, Que je qu</i>				
Bir,	Bis, bis, bit, Bis, bis, bit, Bir-bir- bi- Bisse, bis, bis				
	<i>sois, sois, soit, ay, as, ra,</i>				
	<i>We, ye, they, We, ye, they, We, ye, they, We, ye, they,</i>				
	<i>Nous, vous, ils, Nous, vous, ils, Nous, vous, ils, Nous, vous, ils,</i>				
	<i>Biffons, biff- biff- Biffi- biffi- biff- Bimes, bites, bir- Biron, bi- biff- Biffons, biff- biff-</i>				
	<i>fèz, fènt, ons, ez, soient, ent, réz, ont, fèz, fènt,</i>				

cir	cis	cissois	cis	ciray	cisse
dir	dis	dissois	dis	diray	disse
eir	eis	eissois	eis	eiray	eisse
fir	fis	fissois	fis	firay	fisse
gir	gis	gissois	gis	giray	gisse
hir	his	hissois	his	hiray	hisse
lir	lis	lissois	lis	liray	lisse
mir	mis	missois	mis	miray	misse
nir	nis	nissois	nis	niray	nisse
pir	pis	pissois	pis	piray	pisse
quir	quis	quissois	quis	quiray	quisse
rir,	ris	rissois	ris	riray	risse
sir	sis	sissois	sis	siray	sisse
tir	tis	tissois	tis	tiray	tisse
uir	uis	uisssois	uis	uiray	uisse
xir	xis	xissois	xis	xiray	xisse
zir	zis	zissois	zis	ziray	zisse



## The Infinitive endeth in Ir,

May,	should,	eing,	ed,	eing,
prative. Imperfect. 1, 2. Participle, Gerunds.				
I, thou, he, I, thou, he.		common.		with
tu, il, je, tu, il.				Prepositions.
isse, bisses, bisse, Birois, rois, roir,	Bissant	Bi	of	de Bir
We, ye, they we, ye, they,			in	a
ous, vous, ils, Nous, vous, ils,			for	pour
issions, iez, ent, Birions, riez, roient,		without		fans
Bissions, siez, sear,				
isse	cirois	eissant	ci	cir
isse	dirois	dissant	di	dir
isse	cirois	eissant	ci	cir
isse	firois	fissant	fi	fir
isse	girois	gissant	gi	gir
isse	hirois	hissant	hi	hir
isse	lirois	lissant	li	lir
nisse	mirois	missant	mi	mir
isse	nirois	nissant	ni	nir
isse	pirois	pissant	pi	pir
uisse	quirois	quissant	qui	quir
isse	rirois	rissant	ri	rie
isse,	firois	fissant	fi	fir
isse	tirois	tissant	ti	tir
isse	virois	vissant	ui	vir
isse	xirois	xissant	xi	xir
isse	zirois	zissant	zi	zir

Of

# 48 Of the third Conjugation.

To	I.	Did	did or ed,	Will.	Let,
Inf.	Indicative, Imperfect, Perfect definite, Future, Imperative				
nitive	I, thou, he, I, thou, he,	I, thou, he,	I, thou, he,	I, thou, he,	me, him
	je, tu, il, je, tu, il,	je, tu, il, je, tu, il,	je, tu, il, je, tu, il,	je, tu, il, je, tu, il,	que je, qu'il
evoir	ois, ois, oit, evois, evois, evoit, eus, eus, eut, evray, evras,, evra, oive, oive,				
	we, ye, they, we, ye, they,	we, ye, they, we, ye, they,	we, ye, they, we, ye, they,	we, ye, they, we, ye, they,	that we, ye, they
	Nous, vous, ils, Nous, vous, ils, Nous, vous, ils, Nous, vous, ils,	Nous, vous, ils, Nous, vous, ils, Nous, vous, ils, Nous, vous, ils,	Nous, vous, ils, Nous, vous, ils, Nous, vous, ils, Nous, vous, ils,	Nous, vous, ils, Nous, vous, ils, Nous, vous, ils, Nous, vous, ils,	qu'ils, qu'elles, qu'ils, qu'elles, qu'ils, qu'elles, qu'ils, qu'elles,
evons, evez	oi-evions, iez, voient, eûmes, eû-eu-evrons, vrez, vront, evons, vent,				
	tes, rent,				oivent

Evoir is changed in ois,

We have few Verbs Regular of this

cevoir	çois	cevois	ceus	cevray	çoive
devoir	dois	devois	deus	devray	doive

## Of the fourth Conjugation

To	I.	Did.	Did or ed,	Will,	Let,
Inf.	Indicative, Imperfect, Perfect definite, Future, Imperative				
nitive	I, thou, he, I, thou, he,	I, thou, he,	I, thou, he,	I, thou, he,	me, him
	je, tu, il, je, tu, il,	je, tu, il, je, tu, il,	je, tu, il, je, tu, il,	je, tu, il, je, tu, il,	que je, qu'il
ain-	ains, ains, aint, aig, aig-aig-	aig-aig-aig-	ain-ain-ain-	ain-ains, g-	
dre	nois, nois, noit,	nis, nis, nit,	dray, dras, dra,		
	we, ye, they, we, ye, they,	we, ye, they, we, ye, they,	we, ye, they, we, ye, they, let us, let them,		
	Nous, vous, ils, Nous, vous, ils,	Nous, vous, ils, Nous, vous, ils,	Nous, vous, ils, Nous, vous, ils,	Nous, vous, ils, Nous, vous, ils,	qu'ils, qu'elles, qu'ils, qu'elles, qu'ils, qu'elles, qu'ils, qu'elles,
aig-	aig- aig- aig- aig- aig aig-	gni- gni- gni-	ain- ain- ain-	aig- ne-	
nons,	nez, nent, nions, niez, no-	mes, tes, rent.	drons, drez, dront, nons,		
	ient				

Under this Table are comprised these following Verbs

- Contraindre, to constrain.
- Etraindre, to wring.
- Craindre, to fear.
- Joindre, to joyn.
- Oindre, to annoint.
- Eteindre, to extinguish.
- Plaindre, to plain.
- Se plaindre, to complain of.
- Peindre, to paint.

# The Infinitive endeth in evoir. 49

May,	Should or	Would	eing	ed	eing
Imperative	Imperf. 1.	Imperf. 2.	Particip.	Particip.	Gerunds
show, he,	I show	he I show	he	Common	with their
tu, il, je	tu il je	tu il		Prepositions	
ive, ves, ve,	evrois, ois, oit	eusse, ses	eut, evant,	eu	of do,
ye, they, we,	ye, they, we,	ye, they,		in a	evoir
ous, v. ils,	nous, v. ils,	nous, v. ils.		for, pour	
ions, iez, oiv, evr,	iez, oient, sions, iez,	eussent,		without, sans	
ent, ions					

Conjugation and I see but two and their derived.

çoive, cèvrois, ceusse, evant, ceu, cevoir,

Doive, devrois, deusse, devant, deu, devoir,

Infinitive endeth in Re.

May,	should or would,	eing,	ed,	eing,
prative,	Imperf. 1.	Imperf. 2.	Particip.	Partic. Gerunds.
thou, he,	i, thou, he,	i, thou, he,		Common.
tu, il,	je, tu, il,	je, tu, il,		
me, nes, ne,	aindrois, oi, oit,	aignisse, illes,	gnit, aignant, aint,	
we, ye, they,	we, ye, they,	we, ye, they,		of de
us, vous, ils,	nous, vous, ils,	nous vous, ils,		in a
ons, iez, ent, drions, iez,	oient, gnissions, iez,	ssent,		for pour
				without sans

regular.

Enjoindre, to bid.

Feindre, to dissemble.

H

To

# 50 Table of the fourth Conjugation.

To,	I,	Did,	Did or ed,	Will or shall
Infini-	Indicative,	Imperfect,	Perf. definite,	Future.
tive in	<i>je, tu, il,</i>	<i>je, tu, il,</i>	<i>je, tu, il,</i>	<i>je, tu, il,</i>
endre,	<i>ends, ends, end,</i>	<i>endois, dois, doit,</i>	<i>dis, dis, dis,</i>	<i>endray, dras, dra,</i>
	<i>Nous, vous, ils,</i>	<i>nous, vous, ils,</i>	<i>nous, vous, ils,</i>	<i>Nous, vous, ils,</i>
	<i>Endons, dez, dent,</i>	<i>endions, diez, doivent,</i>	<i>dimes, dites, dir, drons, drez, dra-</i>	<i>ent</i>

The *Verbs* Regular following, follow this manner.

Entendre, to understand,  
 pendre, to hang,  
 rendre, to render,  
 tendre, to lay wait,  
 vendre, to sell,

Infinit. in, Indicative. Imperfect. Perfect definite. Future Imperfect.

<i>Être,</i>	<i>ets, ets, et,</i>	<i>ettois, tois, toit,</i>	<i>is, is, it,</i>	<i>ettray, trait,</i>
<i>ettons, tez, tent,</i>	<i>ettions, tien, toient,</i>	<i>imes, îtes, irent, trons, trez,</i>	<i>trons, e-</i>	

Under this are those following.

Mettre, to put,  
 admettre, to admit,  
 demettre, to displace,  
 commettre, to commit,  
 omettre, to omit,  
 permettre, to permit,  
 remettre, to put off,  
 soumettre, to submit.

# The Infinitive Mood *endeth in re.* 51

let,	may,	should or would,	eing,	ed,	eing.
Imperat. Optrative Imperf. 1. & 2. Particp.			Particp. Gerunds.		
tu, il, je,	tu, il, je,	tu, il,	common.		
de, ds, de,	ende, des, de,	endroits, drois, droit,	endant,	endu,	in a
		endisse, diffes, dis,	for pour		
ous, v, ils,	nous, v, ils,	nous, vous, ils,	without sans		
mi, dez, de,	dions, diez,	de endrions, iez, oient,	of de		
nt	nt,	endiffiez, iez, sent,			

Imperat. Optative, Imperf. 1. & 2. Particp.	Particp. Gerunds.	
	common.	
ds, ette. ette, ettes, ette,	et trois, trois, oit, ettant	} ette.
	isse, isses, it	
tons, ez, tent, tions, ez, te, trions, iez, oient,		
nt sions, fiez, sent.		for pour without sans.



As I told you that the *Compounded Tenses* in all the *Verbs* are formed with the *Verbs Auxiliary* and the *Participle common*, I thought fit to give you here a Table by which you may easily form them.

*Table Of the Compounded Tenses with the Verb Auxiliary j'ay, and the Participle common.*

The Tenses of the Verb Auxiliary.

The Present { Indicative Mood, *I have, j'ay.*  
of the { Potential Mood, *I may have, j'aye.*

The Imper- { Indicative Mood, *I had, j'avois,*  
fect of the { Potential Mood, *I should have, j'aurois,*  
*I might have, j'aurais.*

The Future of the Indicative, *I will or shall have, j'auray.*

The Infinitive, *to have, avoir.*

The Participle, *having, ayant.*

The same method ought to be taken for the Verb Auxiliary *je suis, I am.* with the Verbs *Neutral* and *Reciprocal* in their *Compounded Tenses*, and in all *Passive Moods* and *Tenses*.

S. P. A. R. E.	
The Perfect { Indicative Mood, <i>I have given, j'ay donné.</i> of the { Potential Mood, <i>I may have given, j'aye donné.</i>	The Plus-Per- { Indicative Mood, <i>I had given, j'avois donné.</i> fect of the { Potential Mood, <i>I should have given, j'aurois donné.</i> <i>I might have given, j'aurais donné.</i>
The Future of the Potential, <i>I will have given, j'auray donné.</i>	
The Perfect of the Infinitive, <i>to have given, avoir donné.</i>	
The two Participles, <i>having given, ayant donné.</i>	

Of the use of the Indicative Mood; and its Tenses.

We use the *Indicative Mood* after *que*, that, in the Verbs which signify any thing actually, as in the Verbs, *connoître* *ſçavoir*, to know; *dire*, to say; *trouver*, to find; *maintenir*, to affirm; *affurer*, to assure; *soutenir*, to prove; *entendre*, to understand; *confesser*, to confess, as *Je connois*, *je ſçay*, *je trouve même je maintiens que vous êtes un trompeur*, I know, &c. you to be a deceitful man, *je maintiens que cela eſt ainſy*, I prove that 'tis ſo.

We use alſo this *Mood* and its *Tenses*, after thoſe following.

*Si*, if, as *s'il eſt ainſy*, if it be ſo, *s'il étoit ainſi*, if it ſhould be ſo; and in the *Future* after a queſtion, as *vous demandez ſi j'iray*, you ask me if I ſhall go.

orſq;	{ when	depuis que, ſince that,	auffi totq; as ſoon as
quand		parce que, becauſe	
pendant que	{ whileſt that	d'autantq, becauſe	de ſorte
andis,		veuq; ſeeing that	rellementq; ſo that
ant que, as long		a meſure que, even as	ſi bien.
		outre que, beſides that.	

touttes les fois, {  
 que { every times that.  
 autant de fois, {

Of the use of the Imperfect.

I. We use the *Imperfect* when an action meets with an impediment, and when we find that particle

The Verbs of the first Conjugation, endeth in er  
Donner, to give.

The Indicative Mood, present Tense.

*singular.*

Je donne, tu donnes, il  
donne, *I give, thou givest,*  
*he gives.*

*Plural.*

Nous, donnons, vous  
donnez, ils donnent  
*we give, ye give, they give*

The Imperfect.

Jedonnois, tudonnois,  
il donnoit, *I did give;*  
*thou didst give, he did give.*

Nous donnions, vous  
donniez, ils donnoient,  
*did give, ye did give, they*  
*did give.*

The Perfect Definite,

Je donnay, tu donnas  
il donna, *I gave, thou*  
*gavest, he gave.*

Nous donnâmes, vous  
donnâtes, ils donnèrent  
*we gave, ye gave, they gave*

The perfect

Indefinite.

J'ay donné, tu as don-  
né, il a donné. *I have*  
*given, thou hast given, he*  
*has given.*

Nous avons donné, vous  
avez donné, ils ont  
donné, *we have given,*  
*have given, they have given*

The Plu-perfect.

J'avois donné, tu avois  
donné, il avoit donné. *I*  
*had given, hadst given,*  
*he had given.*

Nous avions donné, vous  
aviez donné, ils avoient  
donné. *we had given,*  
*ye had given, they had*  
*given.*

## Of the Regular Verbs.

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er: cle but, *as j'écrivois ; mais on m'en a empêché, I*  
*as writing, but some did hinder me.*

2. When we are witness to prove something,  
*j'étois à Londres quand l'Ambassadeur de*  
*Bantham fit son entrée, I was at London, when the*  
*ambassador of Bantham made his entrance.*

3. When we speak of the quality both good or  
 bad, and of the age of any dead, both reasonable, and  
 unreasonable, *as Absalon étoit ingrat. Absalom was*  
*ingrateful ; le Taureau que nous vîmes hier étoit*  
*furieux, the Bull we saw yesterday was furious ; il*  
*étoit âgé de vingt ans quand il mourût, he was*  
*twenty years old when he dyed.*

When we speak of two actions done in the same  
 time, *as pendant quil étudioit nous jouions, whilst*  
*he did study, we did play.*

## Of the use of the Perfect Definite.

1, We use it when we express a time certain and  
 past, *as j'allay hier chez vous, I went yesterday to*  
*your house:*

2 when we tell a Story or a Tale, *as Mazzama-*  
*n Pacha de Chipre & de Rhodes me fit Gouverneur*  
*des Iles de Naxos, & Paros apres la prise de Candie,*  
*Massamamma Pacha of Cipre, and Rhodes, made me*  
*Governour of the Islands of Naxos and Paros, after*  
*Candia was taken.*

3. Observe for a general rule that we never use  
 this Tense in speaking of a thing done to day, as you  
 do in *English*, but we say as long as the day lasteth  
 till mid-night, *as j'ay vu le Roy ce matin, I saw the*  
*King this morning, not Je vois le Roy ce matin.*

Of

## The Future Tense.

## Singular.

Je donneray, tu donneras, il donnera. *I will or shall give, thou wilt or shall give, he will give.*

## Plural.

Nous donnerons, vous donnerez, ils donneront. *We will give, ye shall or will give, they will give.*

## The Imperative Mood.

Que je donne, donne, qu'il donne, *let me give, give thou, let him give.*

Donnons, donnez, qu'ils donnent, *let us give, give ye, let them give.*

## The Optative Mood.

Je donne, tu donnes, il donne, *I may give, thou mayst give, he may give.*

Nous donnions, vous donniez, ils donnent, *we may give, ye may give, they may give.*

## Nota.

They in the third plural person of Verbs, signify both *ils* and *elles*.

## The Imperfect 1.

Je donnerois, tu donnerois, il donneroit, *I should give, thou shouldst give, he should give.*

Nous donnerions, vous donneriez, ils donneroient, *we should give, ye should give, they should give.*

## The Imperfect 2.

Je donnasse, tu donnasses, il donnât, *I might give, thou mightest give, he might give.*

Nous donnassions, vous donnassiez, ils donnassent, *we might give, ye might give, they might give.*

The



Of the use of the Perfect indefinite.

1. we use this *Tense* when the time is not express'd, as *Je l'ay cherchée & je l'ay trouvée, I did look for it, and found it*; or if it be express'd, let it not be in all its parts by adding the *Pronoun Demonstrative*, *ce*, *cet*, *cette*, *ces*, as *Jayète ce matin, I went this morning*.
2. *Depuis since*, *depuis quand, how long since*, as *depuis quand avez vous etc en Angleterre, how long have you been in England*.
3. *Negative* phrases will also admit this *Tense*, contrary to the *English*, as *Il ya deux ans que Je ne vous ay veu, 'tis two years since I saw you*.

Of the use of the Optative Mood and its Tenses.

We use this *Mood* after *que, that*, in things uncertain, doubtful, and not actually being, but inclining to the *Future*, as *Je doute que vous me l'avez dit, I doubt you told me it*.

We use it after *que, that*, after these *Adjectives*, *Juste, injuste, impossible, possible, raisonnable, marry, sorry; fâché, sorry and angry; bien aise, glad*; as *Je suis fâché qu'on m'a'it veu, I am sorry they saw me, il est impossible que vous ayez fait cela, 'tis impossible you have done that*.

We use it after *que, that*; tho' not express'd in *English* after the *Verbs*, *souhaitter, to wish*; *vouloir*.

## Of the Regular Verbs.

## The Preter-perfect.

## Singular.

J'aye donné, tu ayes  
donné, il ait donné, *I*  
*have given, thou hast gi-*  
*ven, he has given.*

## Plural.

Nous ayons donné,  
vous ayez donné, ils  
ayent donné, *We have*  
*given, ye have given, they*  
*have given.*

## The first Preterpluperfect Tense.

## Sing.

J'aurois donné tu au-  
rois donné, il auroit don-  
né. *I should have given,*  
*thou shouldst have given,*  
*he should have given.*

## Plur.

Nous aurions donné,  
vous auriez donné, ils  
auroient donné *we should*  
*have given, ye should have*  
*given, they should have gi-*  
*ven.*

## The second Preterpluperfect Tense.

## Sing.

J'eusse donné, tu eus-  
ses donné, il eut donné,  
*I had given, thou hadst*  
*given, he had given.*

## Plur.

Nous eussions donné,  
vous eussiez donné, ils  
eussent donné, *we had gi-*  
*ven, ye had giuen, they*  
*had given.*

## The Future.

## Sing.

J'auray donné, tu au-  
ras donné, il aura donné  
*I have given, thou*  
*hast given, he had given.*

## Plur.

Nous aurons, donné,  
vous aurez donné, ils  
auront donné, *we have*  
*given, ye have given, they*  
*have given.*

## Of the Regular Verbs.

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so will, and desire; as Je souhaite que vous fassiez cela, *I wish you may do that.*

We use it in the *Verb* desire or be willing. express'd in the *English* by the *Verb* to have, as *I will have you to do that.* Je veux que vous fassiez cela, voulez vous que j'aille la, *will you have me go thither.*

The *Relative* qui and lequel, and laquelle, who, interposed with the *Verbs*, vouloir, souhaiter, demander, desirer, *requires this Mood*, as Je veux je souhaite, je demande, je desire un garçon qui soit plaissant & qui aille bien du pied. *I desire, I will have a boy pleasant and merry, and who runs well.*

*These Conjunctions serve to this Mood.*

bien que,	{	tho' although.	sice n'est que, but that.	avant que
encor que,			jusqua ce que, till that,	before that.
quoy que			affin que, in the end	devant que,
			(that.	the same

  

pour veu que, provided that.	de peur {
en cas que, in case that.	que { for fear that.
sans que, without that.	de crainte {

*Of the use of the Infinitive Mood.*

We use this *Mood* in these *Phrases*, il ne fait que venir, *he does but come*; nous ne faisons que commencer, *we do but begin.*

Avant que and devant que *before that*, are put sometimes with *de*, and the *Infinitive* as devant que m'en aller, *before I go*; or devant que je m'en aille.

Sans *requires the Infinitive Mood*, without que, *that* as sans parler, *without speaking.*

I 2

Of

## The Infinitive Mood.

Donner, *to give.*Perfect. Avoir donné, *to have given.*Particip. donnant, *giving.*ayant donné, *having given.*

Gerunds, à	} donner	sin	} giving.
de		of	
pour		for	
fans		without.	

*As pretez moy deux écus pour joüer,*  
*Lend me two Crowns for to play.*

The Verbs of the second Conjugation have the  
*Infinitive in ir.*

Bâtir, *to build.*

## Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing.

Je bâ i, tu bâtis il bâ-  
 tit, *I build, thou buildest,*  
*he buildeth.*

Plur.

Nous bâtiſſons, vous bâ-  
 tiſſez, ils batiffent, *we*  
*build, ye build, they build.*

The

*Of the use of pour, à, and de, signified by to before the Infinitive Mood.*

*We use pour to signifie that in whose favour a thing is done, Je viens d'acheter du papier pour vous écrire, I bought now some Paper to write to you.*

*We use pour, when in English we can put for to before the Infinitive.*

*Of the use of A before the Infinitive Mood.*

1. We use *A* after the Verb avoir and its Impersonal il y a, there is, il est, or c'est or il ya, there is with these Substantives Contentement, Satisfaction, danger, goût, taste; hazard, hazard; peine, pain; plaisir, pleasure; as il ya du plaisir à étudier, there is pleasure to Study.

2. We use *A* after the Verb avoir, and il ya with these Adverbs of Quantity plus, more; moins, less; beaucoup, much; rien, nothing; as il n'y a rien à craindre, there is nothing to be feared; il y a beaucoup à faire, there is much to do.

3. After these Adjectives, aisé, easy; facile difficult, beau, à propos, good; propre, premier, dernier; seul only; prompt, quick; enclin, inclined; ardent, earnest, diligent, habile prêt, as, il fut le dernier à dire son avis, he was the last to say his opinion; c'est à vous à vous taire, 'tis to you to hold your Tongue; chambre à louer, Room to be lett.



## Of the Regular Verbs.

## The Imperfect Tense.

Sing.

Je bâtissois, tu bâtis-  
sois, il bâtissoit, *I did*  
*build, thou didst build, he*  
*did build.*

Plur.

Nous bâtissions, vous  
bâtissiez, ils bâtissoient  
*we did build, ye did build,*  
*they did build.*

## The Perfect Definite Tense.

Sing.

Je bâti, tu bâtis, il bâ-  
tit, *I built, thou builtest,*  
*he built.*

Plur.

Nous bâtîmes, vous bâ-  
tîtes, ils bâtirent,  
*built, ye built, they built.*

## The Perfect Indefinite.

Sing.

J'ay bâti, tu as bâti, il a  
bâti, *I have built, thou*  
*hast built, he hath built.*

Plur.

Nous avons bâti, vous  
avez bâti, ils ont bâti,  
*have built, ye have built,*  
*they have built.*

## The Pluperfect Tense.

Sing.

J'avois bâti, tu avois  
bâti, il avoit bâti, *I had*  
*built, thou hadst built, he*  
*had built.*

Plur.

Nous avions bâti, vous  
aviez bâti, ils avoient  
bâti, *we had built, ye had*  
*built, they had built.*

## The Future Tense.

Je bâtiray, tu bâtiras,  
il bâtira.

Nous bâtirons, vous  
bâtirez, ils bâtiront.

Of the use of *De* before the Infinitive Mood.

1. We use *De* before the *Infinitive* after any *Subjunctive*, or *Adjective*, having the strength of a *Subjunctive* as *J'ay envie d'aller*, *I have a mind to go*; *en de faire*.
2. After *curieux*, *capable*; *marry*, *faché*, *las* *weary*, *igne de vivre*, *worthy to live*.
3. After the *Verb Etre* *en peine*, *en danger*, *en point*, *sur le point*, *just now*.

*These Verbs ask De.*

<i>Assurer</i> , to assure.	<i>Forcer</i> , to force.
<i>Absténir</i> , to abstain.	<i>Hâter</i> , to haste.
<i>Appréhender</i> , to fear.	<i>Inviter</i> , to invite.
<i>Proposer</i> , to bid.	<i>Permettre</i> , to permit.
<i>Continuer</i> , to continue.	<i>Persuader</i> , to persuade.
<i>Confirmer</i> , to confirm.	<i>Prier supplier</i> , to pray.
<i>Commander</i> , to command.	<i>Presser</i> , to press.
<i>Contraindre</i> , to constrain.	<i>Promettre</i> , to promise.
<i>Conjurer</i> , to beseech.	<i>Proposer</i> , to propose.
<i>Conseiller</i> , to counsel.	<i>Refuser</i> , to refuse.
<i>Courir risque</i> , danger,	<i>Resoudre</i> , to resolve.
<i>Courir un Risque</i> , danger,	<i>Se repentir</i> , to repent.
<i>Differer</i> , to differ.	<i>Souhaitter</i> , to wish.
<i>Détourner</i> , to disturb.	<i>Se soucier</i> , to care.
<i>Divertir</i> , to divert,	<i>as.</i>
<i>Efforcer</i> to endeavour.	<i>Je vous prie de venir.</i>
<i>Empêcher</i> , to hinder.	<i>I pray you to come.</i>
<i>Enjoindre</i> , to Bid.	<i>Je l'empêcheray de faire</i>
<i>Exhorter</i> , to exhort.	<i>cela.</i>
<i>Faire mine</i> , to dissemble.	<i>I will hinder him to do that</i>
	<i>The</i>

## The Imperative Mood.

Singular.

Plural.

Bâti, qu'il bâtisse.	Bâtissons, bâtissez, qu'il
<i>Build thou, let him build.</i>	<i>bâtissent, let us build, build ye, let them build.</i>

## The Optative Mood.

Je bâtisse, tu bâtisses,	Nous bâtissons, vous
il bâtisse.	bâtissez, ils bâtissent.

## The Imperfect Tense.

Je bâtirois, tu bâtirois,	Nous bâtirions, vous
il bâtiroit.	bâtriez, ils bâtiroient.

## The Second Imperfect.

Je bâtisse, tu bâtisses,	Nous bâtissions, vous
il bâtît.	bâtissiez, ils bâtissent.

## The Perfect Tense.

J'aye bâti tu ayes bâti,	Nous ayons bâti, vous
il ait bâti, <i>I have built,</i>	ayez bâti, ils aient bâti
<i>thou hast built, he has built</i>	<i>We have built, ye have built, they have built.</i>

## The 1. Plu-Perfect Tense.

J'aurois bâti, tu aurois	Nous aurions bâti, vous
bâti, il auroit bâti, <i>I</i>	auriez bâti, ils auroient
<i>should have built, thou</i>	<i>bâti, We should have built,</i>
<i>shouldst have built, he</i>	<i>ye should have built, they</i>
<i>should have built.</i>	<i>should have built.</i>

# Of the Regular Verbs.

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*Singular.*

*Plural.*

## The 2. Preter-plu Perfect Tense.

J'eusse bâti, tu eusses  
bâti, il eut bâti. *I should  
have built, thou shouldst  
have built, he should have  
built.*

Nous eussions bâti, vous  
eussiez bâti, ils eussent  
bâti. *We should have built,  
ye should have built, they  
should have built.*

## The Future Tense.

J'auray bâti, tu auras  
bâti, il aura bâti. *I have  
built, thou hast built, he  
has built.*

Nous aurons bâti, vous  
aurez bâti, ils auront bâti.  
*We have built, ye have  
built, they have built.*

## The Infinitive Mood.

Bâtir, avoir bâti, bâ-  
issant, bâti. *To build, to  
have built, building, built.*

à } Bâtir in }  
de } of } build-  
pour } for } ing.

*The Verbs of the third Conjugation have the Infinitive  
in oir.*

*Recevoir, to receive.*

## Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Je reçois, tu reçois, il  
reçoit, *I receive, thou re-  
ceivest, he receives.*

Nous recevons, vous  
recevez, ils reçoivent. *We  
receive, ye receive, they  
receive.*

K

*Sing.*

## Singular.

## Plural.

## The Imperfect Tense.

Je recevois, tu recevois	Nous recevions, vous
il recevoit <i>I did receive,</i>	receviez, ils recevoient
<i>thou didst receive, he did</i>	<i>We did receive, ye did</i>
<i>receive.</i>	<i>receive, they did receive</i>

## The Definite.

Je receu, tu receus, il	Nous reçûmes, vous
reçut. <i>I received, thou</i>	reçûtes, ils reçurent
<i>receivedst, he received.</i>	<i>We received, ye received</i>
	<i>they received.</i>

## The Indefinite.

J'ay receu, tu as receu,	Nous avons reçu
il a reçu. <i>I have received,</i>	vous avez reçu, ils ont
<i>thou hast received, he</i>	reçu. <i>We have received</i>
<i>hath received.</i>	<i>ye have received they have</i>
	<i>received.</i>

## The Plu-perfect.

J'avois receu, tu avois	Nous avions reçu
reçu, il avoit reçu. <i>I</i>	vous aviez reçu, ils
<i>had receiv'd, thou hadst</i>	avoient reçu. <i>who</i>
<i>received, he had received.</i>	<i>received, ye had received</i>
	<i>they had received.</i>

## The Future.

Je recevray, tu recevras,	Nous recevrons, vous
il recevra. <i>I will receive,</i>	recevrez, ils recevront
<i>thou wilt receive, he</i>	<i>We will receive, ye will</i>
<i>will receive.</i>	<i>receive, they will receive.</i>



*Singular.*

*Plural.*

*The Imperative.*

Reçois, qu'il reçoive.

Recevons, recevez,

ceive thou, let him re-

qu'ils reçoivent. Let us

ceive.

receive, receive ye, let

them receive.

*The Opreative Mood.*

Je reçoive, tu reçoives,

Nous recevions, vous

reçoive. I may receive,

receviez, ils reçoivent.

thou mayst receive, he may

We may receive, ye may

receive, they may receive

*The 1. Imperfect.*

Je recevrois, tu re-

Nous recevions, vous

cevrais, il recevrait. I

recevriez, ils recevrai-

ould receive, thou

ent. We should receive, ye

oulddest receive, he should

should receive, they should

ceive.

receive.

*The 2. Imperfect.*

Je receusse tu receusses

Nous receussions, vous

receûr. I might receive

receussiez, ils receussent.

thou mightest receive, he

We might receive ye might

might receive.

receive, they might receive.

*The Perfect.*

J'aye reçu, tu ayes

Nous ayons reçu,

ceû, il ait reçu. I

vous ayez reçu, ils ay-

ave received, thou hast

ent reçu. We have re-

ceived, he hath received.

ceived ye have received,

they have received.

K 2

*Sing.*

Singular.

Plural.

The 1. Plu-Perfect:

J'aurois receu, tu aurois receu, il auroit receu. *I should have received, thou shouldst have received, he should have received.*

Nous aurions receu, vous auriez receu, ils auroient receu. *We should have received, ye should have received, they should have received.*

The 2. Plu-perfect.

J'eusse receu, tu eusses il eut receu. *I should have received, thou shouldst have received, he should have received.*

Nous eussions receu, vous eussiez receu, ils eussent receu. *We should have received, ye should have received, they should have received.*

The Future Tense.

J'auray receu, tu auras receu, il aura receu. *I have received, thou hast received, he has received,*

Nous aurons receu, vous aurez receu, ils auront receu. *We have received, ye have received, they have received.*

The Infinitive Mood.

Recevoir, avoir receu, recevant, receu. *To receive, to have received, receiving, received.*

a de pour { recevoir } { in of for } { recevant } { receiving }

# Of the Regular Verbs. 69

The Verbs of the fourth Conjugation end in *Re*.

*Craindre, to fear.*

The *Indicative Mood, present Tense.*

*Sing.*

*Plur.*

Je crains, tu crains, il  
craint, *I fear, thou fearest,*  
*he feareth.*

Nous craignons, vous  
craignez, ils craignent,  
*we fear, ye fear, they fear.*

The *Imperfect Tense.*

Je craignois, tu craig-  
nois, il craignoit, *I did*  
*feared, thou didst fear, he*  
*did fear.*

Nous craignions, vous  
craigniez, ils craignoi-  
ent, *we did fear, ye did*  
*fear, they did fear.*

The *Perfect Definite.*

Je craignis, tu craig-  
nis, il craignit, *I feared,*  
*thou fearedst, he feared.*

Nous craignîmes, vous  
craignîtes, ils craigni-  
rent, *we feared, ye feared,*  
*they feared.*

The *Perfect Indefinite.*

J'ay craint, tu as craint,  
il a craint, *I have feared,*  
*thou hast feared, he has*  
*feared.*

Nous avons craint, vous  
avez craint, ils ont craint,  
*we have feared, ye have*  
*feared, they have feared.*

The *Plu-perfect Tense.*

J'avois craint, tu avois  
craint, il avoit craint,  
*I had feared, thou hadst*  
*feared, he had feared.*

Nous avions craint, vous  
aviez craint, ils avoient  
craint, *we had feared, ye*  
*had feared, they had fear-*  
*ed.*

The

## The Future Tense.

Je craindray, tu crain-  
dras, il craindra, *I will*  
*fear, thou wilt fear, he*  
*will fear.*

Nous craindrons, vous  
craindrez, ils craindront,  
*we will fear, ye will fear,*  
*they shall fear.*

## The Imperative Mood.

Crains, qu'il craigne,  
*fear thou, let him fear.*

Craignons, craignez,  
qu'ils craignent, *let us*  
*fear, fear ye, let them fear*

## The Optative Mood.

Je craigne, tu craig-  
nes, il craigne *I may fear,*  
*thou mayest fear, he may*  
*fear.*

Nous craignons, vous  
craigniez, ils craignent.  
*we may fear, ye may fear,*  
*they may fear.*

## The Imperfect 1.

Je craindrois, tu crain-  
drois, il craindrait, *I should*  
*fear, thou shouldst fear,*  
*he should fear.*

Nous craindrions, vous  
craindriez, ils craindri-  
ent, *we should fear, ye*  
*should fear, they should*  
*fear.*

## The Imperfect 2.

Je craignisse, tu craig-  
nisses, il craignit. *I might*  
*fear, thou might'st fear, he*  
*might fear.*

Nous craignissions,  
vous craignissiez, ils  
craignissent, *we might*  
*fear, ye might fear, they*  
*might fear.*

The

# Of the Regular Verbs.

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## The Perfect.

J'aye craint, tu ayes	Nous ayons craint, vous
craint, il ait craint, I	ayez craint, ils ayent
might fear, thou mightest	craint, we might fear,
he might fear.	ye might fear, they might
	fear.

## The Plu-perfect 1.

J'aurois craint, tu au-	Nous aurions craint,
rois craint, il auroit craint	vous auriez craint, ils au-
should have feared, thou	roient. We should have
couldst have feared, he	feared, ye should have fea-
could have feared.	red, they should have
	feared.

## The Plu-perfect 2.

J'eusse craint, tu eusses	Nous eussions craint,
craint, il eut craint. I had	vous eussiez craint, ils
feared, thou hadst feared,	eussent craint. We had
he had feared.	feared, ye had feared, they
	had feared.

## The Future:

J'auray craint, tu au-	Nous aurons craint,
ras craint, il aura craint.	vous aurez craint, ils au-
I have feared, thou hast	ront craint. We have fea-
feared, he hath feared.	red, ye have feared, they
	have feared.

## The Infinitive Mood.

Craindre, avoir craint,	à	{	crain-	{	in	{	fear-								
craignant, craint. To	de							dre	{	of	ing				
be, to have feared, fear-	pour											sans	{	for	without
ing, feared.															

Of

## 72 Of the Passive and Reciprocal Verbs

### Of the Passive Verbs.

The French have no *Passive*, but only they join the *Verb Auxiliary*, *Je suis, I am*; with the *Participle common*, and they have all the *Verbs Passive* as *Je suis racheté. I am redeemed*; *tu es racheté thou art redeemed, &c, (see the Page. 52.*

être aimé.

To be loved.

### Indicative Mood present Tense.

Je suis aimé, tu es aimé,	Nous sommes aimés,
il est aimé, or aimée. I	or aimées, vous êtes aimés,
am loved, thou art loved	mez, eés, ils sont aimés,
he or she is loved.	eés. We are loved, ye are loved, they are loved.

And so in all the other *Tenses* and *Moods*, the *Verb I am, Je suis*; and the *common Participle* following the *Gender* and *Number* of these *Substantives* which govern them.

The *Reciprocal Verbs* do differ from the *Active* that they take two *Pronouns* before themselves, the first in the *ordinary*, and the second in the *Accusative Case*, and in their *Preter-perfect* or compounded *Tenses* they use the *Auxiliary Verb je suis, I am*; they are known in the *Dictionary* by the token *Se* before the *Infinitive*.

Se lever.

To rise.

### Indicative Mood, present Tense.

Je me leve, tu te leves	Nous nous levons, vous vous levez,
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## Of the Reciprocal Verbs.

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il se leve, *I rise, thou riseth, he rises.* vous levez, ils se levent *we rise, ye rise, they rise.*

### The Imperfect.

Je me levois, tu te levois, il se levoit, *I did rise, thou didst rise, he did rise.* Nous nous levions, vous vous leviez, ils se levoient, *we did rise, ye did rise, they did rise.*

### The Definite.

Je me levay, tu te levay, il se leva, *I rose, thou roseth, he rose.* Nous nous levâmes, vous vous levâtes, ils se leverent. *We rose, ye rose, they rose.*

### The Indifinite.

Je me suis levé, tu t'es levé, il s'est levé. *I am risen, thou art risen, he is risen.* Nous nous sommes levés, vous vous êtes levés, ils se sont levés. *We are risen, ye are risen, they are risen.*

### The Plu perfect.

Je m'étois levé, tu t'étois levé, il s'était levé. *I was risen, thou wast risen, he was risen.* Nous nous étions levés, vous vous étiez levés, ils s'étoient levés. *We were risen, ye were risen, they were risen.*

### The Future.

Je me leveray, tu te leveras, il se levera. *I will be risen, thou wilt be risen,* Nous nous leverons, vous vous leverez, ils se leveront. *We will be risen,*  
L be

he will be risen.

ye will be risen, they will  
be risen.

The Imperative Mood.

Leve toy, qu'il se le-  
ve. Rise thou, let him rise.

Levons nous, levez  
vous, qu'ils se levent Let  
us rise, rise ye let them rise.

The Optative Mood.

Je me leve, tu te le-  
ves, il se leve. I may be  
risen, thou mayst be risen,  
he may be risen.

Nous nous levions,  
vous vous leviez, ils se le-  
vent. We may be risen, ye  
may be risen, they may be  
risen.

The Imperfect.

Je me leverois, tu te  
leverois, il se leveroit.  
I should rise, thou shouldst  
rise, he should rise.

Nous nous leverions,  
vous vous leveriez, ils se  
leveroient. We should  
rise, ye should rise, they  
should rise.

The Imperfect 2.

Je me levasse, tu te  
levasses, il se levât. I  
might rise, thou mightest  
rise, he might rise.

Nous nous levassions,  
vous vous levassiez, ils  
se levassent. We might  
rise, ye might rise, they  
might rise.

The Perfect.

Je me sois levé, tu te  
sois levé il se soit levé. I

Nous nous soyons le-  
vez, vous vous foyez le-

were

# Of the Reciprocal Verbs.

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were risen, thou were risen, he were risen.

vez, ils se soyent levez. We were risen, ye were risen, they were risen.

## The 1. Plu-perfect.

Je me serois levé, tu te serois levé, il se seroit levé. I should have been risen, thou shouldst have been risen, he should have been risen.

Nous nous serions levez, vous, v, seriez levez, ils se seroient levez. We should have been risen, ye should have been risen, they should have been risen.

## The second Plu-perfect.

Je me fusse levé, tu te fusses levé, il se fut levé. I were risen, thou wererisen, he wererisen.

Nous nous fussions levez, vous vous fussiez levez, ils se fussent levez. We were risen, ye were risen, they were risen.

## The Future Tense.

Je me seray levé, tu te seras levé, il se sera levé. I am risen, thou art risen, he is risen.

Nous nous serons levez, vous vous serez levez, ils se seront levez. We are risen, ye are risen, they are risen.

## The Infinitive Mood.

Se lever, s'être levé, se levant, levé, To rise, to risen, rising, rose.

a	de	pour	sans	se lever,	of	for	without	} rising.
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These

These *Reciprocal Verbs* do follow in all their *Preter Tenses*, the same rules for the *Feminine Substantive* according to their *Gender* and *Number* as the *Passive Verbs*.

### Of the Neutral Verbs.

Some of these *Verbs* follow the rules of the four *Conjugations* of the *Regular Verbs*; some are *Irregular*, and some use the *Auxiliary Verb* *Je suis*, in their *Preter Tenses*; I give you only those which take *Je suis* in their *Preter Tenses*.

Aborder, to *aboard*.  
 Accoucher, to *lay in*.  
 Accroître, to *increase*.  
 Affoiblir, to *weak*.  
 Aller, to *go*.  
 Arriver, to *arrive*.  
 Dechoir, to *fall*.  
 Décendre, to *come down*.  
 Monter, to *go up*.  
 Mourir, to *die*.  
 Naître, to *be born*.  
 Partir, to *part*.  
 Retourner, to *return*.  
 Revenir, to *come again*.  
 Sortir, to *go out*.

# Of the Irregular Verbs.

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Aller, to go.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

*Singular.*

*Plural.*

Je vais, tu vas, il va.  
go, thou goest, he goes.

Nous allons, vous allez, ils vont. *We go, ye go, they go.*

Imperfect Tense.

J'allois, tu allois, il alloit. *I did go, thou didst go, he did go.*

Nous allions, vous alliez, ils alloient. *We did go, ye did go, they did go.*

Perfect Definite.

J'allay, tu allas, il alla.  
*went, thou went, he went.*

Nous allâmes, vous allâtes, ils allèrent. *We went, ye went, they went.*

Perfect Indefinite.

Je suis allé, tu es allé, il est allé. *I am gone, thou art gone, he is gone.*

Nous sommes allés, vous êtes allés, ils sont allés. *We are gone, ye are gone, they are gone.*

Plu-perfect Tense.

J'étois allé, tu étois allé, il étoit allé.

Nous étions allés, vous étiez allés, ils étoient allés.

Future Tense.

J'iray, tu iras, il ira.

Nous irons, vous irez, ils iront.



*I will go, thou wilt go, he* ils elles iront. *We*  
*will go.* go, *ye will go, they will*

## The Imperative.

*Va, qu'il aille. Go, let* Allons, allez, *qu'*  
*him go.* aillent. *Let us go, go*  
*let them go.*

## The Optative Mood.

*J'aille, tu ailles, il aille.* Nous allions, *vo*  
*I may go, thou mayest go,* allez, ils aillent. *We*  
*he may go.* go, *ye may go, they may*

## The Imperfect 1.

*J'irois, tu irois, il iroit.* Nous irions, *vous ir*  
*I should go, thou shouldst* ils iroient. *We should*  
*go, he should go.* *ye should go, they should*

## Imperfect 2.

*J'allasse, tu allasses, il* Nous allassions, *vo*  
*allat. I might go, thou* allassiez, ils allassent. *alle*  
*mightest go, he might go.* *might go, ye might*  
*they might go.*

## Perfect.

*Je fois allé, tu fois allé* Nous foyons alle  
*il soit allé. I be gone,* vous foyez allez, *ils fo*  
*thou be gone, he be gone.* ent allez. *We be gone,*  
*be gone, they be gone.*

## 1: Plu-perfect.

*Je serois allé, tu serois* Nous serions allez, *vo*  
*allé, il seroit allé. I should* seriez allez, *ils seroi*  
*have* alle

# Of the Irregular Verbs.

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been gone, thou allez. *We should have been gone, ye should have been gone, they should have been gone.*

## 2. Plu-perfect.

fusse allé, tu fusses, Nous fussions allez,  
il fut allé. *I were vous fussiez allez, ils*  
*thou were gone, he fussent allez. We were*  
*gone, ye were gone, they were gone.*

## Future Tense.

seray allé, tu seras Nous serons allez, vous  
il sera allé. *I am serez allez, ils seront al-*  
*thou art gone, he is lez. We are gone, ye are*  
*gone, they are gone.*

## Infinitive Mood.

aller, être allé, allant,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{à} \\ \text{de} \\ \text{pour} \\ \text{sans} \end{array} \right\} \text{Aller} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in} \\ \text{of} \\ \text{for} \\ \text{without} \end{array} \right\} \text{going.}$   
*To go, to be gone, gone.*

*This Verb is made elegantly Reciprocal with the Particle En, thus*

m'en vais, tu t'en Nous nous en allons,  
ils'en va. *I go, thou vous vous en allez, ils*  
*s'en vont. We go, ye go, they go.*

*And this Verb being Reciprocal does not ask any place, but Aller always requires a place.*

We use also this *Impersonal Verb* to express *becomes*, *that becomes him well*, *cela luy va bien*.

*The Impersonal Geler, to freeze.*

Il gèle, *it freezes.*  
 Il géloit, *it did freeze.*  
 Il gela, *it did freeze.*  
 Il a gélé, *it frost.*  
 Il avoit gélé, *it had frost.*  
 Il géléra, *it will freeze.*  
 Qu'il gèle, *let it freeze.*  
 Il gèle, *it may freeze.*  
 Il géleroit, *it should freeze.*  
 Il gélât, *it might freeze.*  
 Il ait gélé, *it has frost.*  
 Il auroit gélé, *it should have frost.*  
 Il eut gélé, *it had frost.*  
 Il aura gélé, *it has frost.*  
 Geler, *to freeze.* avoir  
 gélé, *to have frost.* Gélant  
 freezing. gélé, *frost.*

de } Geler { in  
 pour } of  
 sans } for  
 without

Neiger, *to snow.*  
 Il neige, *it snows.*  
 Il neigeoit, *it did snow.*  
 Il neigea, *it did snow.*  
 Il a neigé, *it snowed.*  
 Il avoit neigé, *it had snow.*  
 Il neigera, *it will snow.*  
 Qu'il neige, *let it snow.*  
 Il neige, *it may snow.*  
 Il neigeroit, *it should snow.*  
 Il neigeât, *it might snow.*  
 Il ait neigé, *it has snow.*  
 Il auroit neigé,  
 Il eut neigé,  
 Il aura neigé,  
 Neiger *to snow*, avoir  
 neigé *to have snowed*,  
 Neigeant *snowing.*

Neiger.

Dégeler *to thaw*, is conjugated after the same manner, as *geler to freeze*, *grêler to hail*, follow the same Rule.

Tonner, *to thunder*,

Venter, *the Wind to blow*.

Of the Irregular Verbs of the second Conjugation.

Acquerir, to acquire.  
Indicative Mood.

J'acquiers, tu acquiers, il acquiert. <i>I acquire, thou acquirest, he acquies.</i>	Nous acquerons, vous acquerez, ils acquierent. <i>We acquire, ye acquire, they acquire.</i>
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The Imperfect.

J'acquerois, tu acque- rois, il acqueroit. <i>I did acquire, thou didst acquire he did acquire.</i>	Nous acquerions, vous acqueriez, ils acqueroi- ent <i>We did acquire, ye did acquire, they did acquire.</i>
--	---

The Perfect Definite,

J'acquis, tu acquis il acquît. <i>I acquired.</i>	Nous acquîmes, vous acquîtes, ils acquierent, <i>We acquired.</i>
--	---

The perfect Indefinite.

J'ay acquis, tu as ac- quis, il a acquis. <i>I have acquired.</i>	Nous avons acquis, vous avez acquis ils ont acquis. <i>We have acquir'd</i>
--	---

The Plu-perfect.

J'avois acquis, tu a- vois acquis, il avoit ac- quis. <i>I had acquired.</i>	Nous avions acquis, vous aviez acquis, ils a- voient. <i>We had acquired.</i>
--	---

## The Future.

## Singular.

*I will or shall acquire.*

J'acquerray, tu acquerras, il acquerra.

## Plural.

*We shall or will acquire.*

Nous acquerrons, vous acquerez, ils acquerront

## The Imperative Mood.

*Acquire thou let him ac.*

Acquiers, qu'il acquerre.

*Let us acquire.*

Acquersons, acquerez, qu'ils acquerent.

## The Optative Mood.

*I may acquire.*

J'acquiere, tu acquieres, il acquière.

*We may acquire.*

Nous acquierions, vous acqueriez, ils acquerent.

## The Imperfect 1.

*I should acquire.*

J'acquerois, tu acquerrois, il acquerroit.

*We should acquire:*

Nous acquerriions, vous acquerriez, ils acquerroient.

## The Imperfect 2.

*I might acquire.*

J'acquiesse, tu acquiesse, il acquiesse.

*We might acquire:*

Nous acquiessons, vous acquiessez, ils acquiescent.

## The Perfect Tense.

*I have acquired.*

J'aye acquis, tu ayes acquis, il ait acquis,

*We have acquired.*

Nous ayons acquis, vous ayez acquis, ils aient acquis.



# Of the Irregular Verbs.

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## The 1. Plu-Perfect Tense.

### Singular.

### Plural.

*I should have acquired.*

*We should have acquired.*

J'aurois acquis, tu aurois acquis, il auroit acquis.

Nous aurions acquis, vous auriez acquis, ils auroient acquis.

## The 2. Plu-perfect.

*I had acquired.*

*We had acquired.*

J'eusse acquis, tu eusses acquis, il eut acquis.

Nous eussions acquis, vous eussiez acquis, ils eussent acquis.

## The Future.

*I have acquired.*

*We have acquired.*

J'auray acquis, tu auras acquis, il aura acquis.

Nous aurons acquis, vous aurez acquis, ils auront acquis.

## The Indicative Mood.

*To acquire, to have acquired, acquiring, acquired.*

Acquerir, avoir acquis, acquérant, acquis,

à	de	pour	fans	Acquerir,	of	for	without	acquiring.
---	----	------	------	-----------	----	-----	---------	------------

## Affaillir, to assault.

### The Indicative Mood present Tense.

*I assault*

*We assault*

J'assaù, tu assaùs, il assaùt.

Nous assaillons, vous assailliez, ils assaillent.

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## The Imperfect Tense.

### Singular.

*I did assault*

J'assaillois, tu assaillois,  
il assaillait.

### Plural.

*We did assault*

Nous assaillions, vous  
assailliez, ils assaillaient.

## The Definite.

*I assaulted*

J'assaili, tu assaillis, il  
assaillit.

*We assaulted*

Nous assaillîmes, vous  
assaillîtes, ils assaillirent.

## The Indefinite.

*I have assaulted*

J'ay assailli, tu as assail-  
li, il a assailli.

*We have assaulted*

Nous avons assailli  
vous avez assailli, ils ont  
assailli.

## The Plu-perfect

*I had assaulted*

J'avois assailli, tu a-  
vois assailli, il avoit as-  
sailli.

*We had assaulted*

Nous avions assailli  
vous aviez assailli, ils a-  
voient.

## The Future Tense.

*I will assault.*

J'assailliray, tu assailli-  
ras, il assaillira.

*We will assault.*

Nous assaillirons, vous  
assaillirez, ils assailliront.

## The Imperative Mood.

*Assault thou. let him  
assault.*

Assaûs, qu'il assaille,

*Let us assault, assault ye  
let them assault.*

Assaillons, assaillez  
qu'ils assaillent.

# Of the Irregular Verbs. 85

## The Potential Mood.

J'affaille, tu assailles, Nous assaillions, vous  
assailliez, ils assaillent. *We*  
*may assault.*

## The Imperfect 1.

J'assaillirois, tu assail- Nous assaillirions, vous  
rois, il assailliroit, *I* assailliriez, ils assailliroi-  
*should assault.* ent, *We should assault.*

## The Imperfect 2.

J'assaillisse, tu assaillif- Nous assaillissions, vous  
es, il assaillit, *I had as-* assaillissiez, ils assaillissent  
*saulted.* *We had assaulted.*

## The Perfect

J'aye assailli, tu ayes Nous ayons assailli,  
assailli, il ait assailli, *I* Vous ayez assailli, ils ay-  
*have assaulted.* ent assailli, *We have as-*  
*saulted.*

## The 1. Plu-perfect.

J'aurois assailli, tu au- Nous aurions assailli,  
rois assailli, il auroit as- vous auriez assailli, ils  
sailli, *I should have assant-* auroient assailli, *We*  
*ted.* *should have assaulted.*

## The 2. Plu-perfect.

J'eusse assailli, tu euf- Nous eussions assailli,  
ses assailli, il eut assailli, *I* vous eussiez assailli, ils  
*should have assaulted.* eussent assailli. *We should*  
*have assaulted.*

The

## The Future.

J'auray assailli, tu auras assailli, il aura assailli, *I have assaulted.*

Nous aurons assailli, vous aurez assailli, ils auront assailli, *We have assaulted.*

## Infinitive Mood,

Assaillir, Avoir assailli, Assaillant, Assailli, *To assault, to have assaulted, assaulting, assaulted.*

{ à de pour sans	}	Assaillir	{	in of for without	}	assaulting.	}
------------------------------	---	-----------	---	----------------------------	---	-------------	---

Boüillir, *to boil.*

## Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

*Singular.**I boil.*

Je boûs, tu boûs, il boût.

*Plural.**We boil.*

Nous bouillons, vous bouillez, ils bouillent.

## Imperfect Tense.

*I did boil.*

Je bouillois, tu bouillois, il bouilloit

*We did boil.*

Nous bouillions, vous bouilliez, ils bouilloient

## Perfect-definite.

*I boiled.*

Je bouilli, tu bouillis, il bouillit,

*We boiled.*

Nous bouillîmes, vous bouillîtes, ils bouillirent

# Of the Irregular Verbs.

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## Indefinite.

*I have boiled.*

*We have boiled.*

ay bouilli, tu as bou-  
il a bouilli.

Nous avons bouilli,  
vous avez bouilli, ils ont  
bouilli.

## Plu-perfect.

*I had boiled.*

*We had boiled.*

avois bouilli, tu a-  
bouilli, il avoit bou-

Nous avions bouilli,  
vous aviez bouilli, ils a-  
voient bouilli.

## The Future.

*I will boil.*

*We will boil.*

e bouilliray, tu bou-  
as, il bouillira.

Nous bouillirons vous  
bouillirez, ils bouilliront.

## Imperative Mood.

*Let him boil.*

ou, qu'il bouille.

Bouillons, bouillez,  
qu'ils bouillent.

## Optative Mood.

*I may boil.*

*We may boil.*

e bouille, tu bouilles,  
bouille.

Nous bouillions, vous  
bouilliez, ils bouillent.

## Imperfect r.

je bouillirois, tu bou-  
ois, il bouilliroit.

Nous bouillirions, vous  
bouilliriez, ils bouilli-  
roient.

Imper-

## Imperfect 2.

Je bouillisse, tu bouillisses, il bouillit.

Nous bouillissions, vous bouillissiez, ils bouillissent.

## Perfect.

J'aye bouilli, tu ayes bouilli, il ait bouilli.

Nous ayons bouilli, vous ayez bouilli, ils aient bouilli.

## Plu-perfect 1.

J'aurois bouilli, tu aurois bouilli, il auroit bouilli.

Nous aurions bouilli, vous auriez bouilli, ils auroient bouilli.

## Plu-perfect 2.

J'eusse bouilli, tu eusses bouilli, il eût bouilli.

Nous eussions bouilli, vous eussiez bouilli, ils eussent bouilli.

## Future.

J'auray bouilli, tu auras bouilli, il aura bouilli.

Nous aurons bouilli, vous aurez bouilli, ils auront bouilli.

## Infinitive Mood.

Bouillir, avoir bouilli, bouillant, bouilli. *To boil, to have boiled, boiling, boiled.*

à }  
de } Bouillir { *in*  
pour } *of*  
sans } *for*  
*without*



Courir, *to run.*

Indicative Mood:

*Singular.*

*Plural.*

*I run.*

*We run.*

Je cours, tu cours, il court.

Nous courons, vous courez, ils courent,

Imperfect Tense.

*I did run.*

*We did run.*

Je courois, tu courois, il couroit.

Nous courions, vous couriez, ils couroient,

Definite

*I ran.*

*We ran.*

Je courus, tu courus, il courut.

Nous courûmes, vous courûtes, ils coururent,

Indefinite.

*I have runned.*

*We have runned.*

J'ay couru, tu as couru, il a couru.

Nous avons couru, vous avez couru, ils ont couru,

Plu-perfect:

J'avois couru, *I had run.*

Future.

Je courray, *I will run.*

Sing.

Plur.

## Imperative Mood.

*Run, let him run.**Let us run, run ye, let**Cours, qu'il coure.**them run. Courons, cou-*  
*rez, qu'ils courent.*

## Optative Mood.

*I may run.**We may run.**Je coure, tu coures, il*  
*coure.**Nous courions, vous*  
*couriez, ils courent.*

## Imperfect 1.

*I should run,**We should run,**Je courrois, tu courrois*  
*il courroit.**Nous courrions, vous*  
*courriez, ils courroient.*

## Imperfect 2.

*I might run.**We might run.**Je courusse, tu cou-*  
*russes, il courut.**Nous courussions, vous*  
*courussiez, ils courussent.*

## Perfect.

*I have runned.**We have runned,**J'aye couru, tu ayes*  
*couru, il ait couru.**Nous ayons couru, vous*  
*ayez couru, il aient couru.*

## Plu-perfect. 1.

*I should have runned.**We should have runned.**J'aurois couru, tu*  
*aurois couru, il auroit*  
*couru.**Nous aurions couru, vous*  
*auriez couru, ils*  
*auroient couru,*

Plu

# Of the Irregular Verbs.

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## Plu. perfect 2.

### Singular.

*I might have runned.*  
J'eusse couru, tu eusses  
couru, il eut couru.

### Plural.

*We might have runned.*  
Nous eussions couru,  
vous eussiez couru, ils  
eussent couru.

## Future Tense.

*I have runned,* Nous aurons couru,  
J'auray couru, tu au- vous aurez couru, ils  
ras couru, il aura couru: auront couru.

## Infinitive Mood:

Courir, avoir couru,  
courant, couru; *To run,*  
*have runned, running,*  
*runned.*

à } courir { in }  
de } } of }  
pour } } for }  
sans } } without } *run-  
ning.*

Couvrir, *to cover*; Ouvrir, *to open*; *follow the  
same Rule.*

## Indicative Mood.

### I cover.

Je couvre, tu couvres,  
il couvre.

### We cover.

Nous couvrons, vous  
couvrez, ils couvrent.

## Imperfect.

### I did cover.

Je couvrois, tu cou-  
vrois, il couvroit.

### We did cover.

Nous couvrions, vous  
couvriez, ils couvroient.

## Definite.

*Singular.**I covered.*Je couvri, tu couvris,  
il couvrit.*Plural.**We covered.*Nous couvrîmes, vo  
couvrites, ils couvrirent

## Indefinite.

*I have covered.*J'ay couvert, tu as  
couvert, il a couvert.*We have covered.*Nous avons couve  
vous avez couvert,  
ont couvert.

## Plu-perfect.

*I had covered.*J'avois couvert, tu  
avois couvert, il avoit  
couvert.*We had covered.*Nous avions couve  
vous aviez couvert,  
avoient couvert.

## Future.

*I will cover.*Je couvriray, tu cou-  
vriras, il couvrira.*We will cover.*Nous couvrirons, vo  
couvrirez, ils couvriront

## Imperative Mood.

*Cover thou, let him cover.*

Couvre, qu'il couvre.

*Let us cover, cover**let them cover.* Couvrez  
couvrez, qu'ils couvrent

## Potential Mood.

*I may cover.*Je couvre, tu couvres,  
il couvre.*We may cover.*Nous couvrions, vo  
couvriez, ils couvrent.

## Imperfect 1.

### Singular.

*I should cover.*

Je couvrirais, tu cou-  
vrirais, il couvrirait.

### Plural.

*We should cover.*

Nous couvririons, vous  
couvririez, ils couvri-  
roient.

## Imperfect 2.

*I should cover,*

Je couvrisse, tu cou-  
vrisse, il couvrit.

*We should cover.*

Nous couvrissons, cou-  
vrissez, ils couvrirent.

## Perfect.

*I have covered.*

J'aye couvert, tu ayes  
couvert, il ait couvert.

*We have covered,*

Nous ayons couvert,  
vous ayez couvert, ils  
aient couvert.

## 1. Plu-perfect.

*I should have covered.*

J'aurois couvert, tu  
aurois couvert, il auroit  
couvert.

*We should have covered.*

Nous aurions couvert,  
vous auriez couvert, ils  
auroient couvert.

## 2. Plu-perfect.

*I should have covered.*

J'eusse couvert, tu  
eusses couvert, il eut cou-  
vert.

*We should have covered,*

Nous eussions couvert  
vous eussiez couvert, ils  
eussent couvert:

Future

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## The Future.

*I have covered.**We have covered.*J'auray couvert, tu  
auras couvert, il aura  
couvert.Nous aurons couvert,  
vous aurez couvert,  
auront couvert.

## The Infinitive Mood.

Couvrir, avoir couvert,  
couvrant, couvert, To  
cover, to have covered,  
covering, covered.à de pour fans  
couvrir  
of for  
without

Cueillir, to gather.

## The Indicative Mood.

*I gather.**We gather.*Je cueille, tu cueilles,  
il cueille.Nous cueillons, vous  
cueillez, ils cueillent.

## The Imperfect.

*I did gather.**We did gather.*Je cueillois, tu cueillois,  
il cueilloit.Nous cueillions, vous  
cueilliez, ils cueilloient.

## The Definite.

*I gathered.**We gathered.*Je cueilli, tu cueillis,  
il cueillit.Nous cueillîmes, vous  
cueillîtes, ils cueillirent.

## The Indefinite.

*I have gathered.**We have gathered.*J'ay cueilli, tu as cueilli,  
il a cueilli.Nous avons cueilli,  
vous avez cueilli, ils ont  
cueilli.

The



# Of the Irregular Verbs.

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## The Plu-perfect.

*I had gathered.*

*We had gathered.*

J'avois cueilli, tu avais cueilli, il avoit cueilli.

Nous avions cueilli, vous aviez cueilli, ils avoient cueilli.

## The Future:

*I will gather.*

*We will gather.*

Je cueilliray, tu cueilliras, il cueillira.

Nous cueillirons, vous cueillirez, ils cueilliront.

## The Imperative Mood

*Gather thou, let him gather.*

*Let us gather, gather ye, let them gather.*

Cueille, qu'il cueille.

Cueillons, cueillez, qu'ils cueillent.

## Potential Mood.

*I may gather.*

*We may gather.*

Je cueille, tu cueilles, cueille.

Nous cueillions, vous cueilliez, ils cueillent.

## Imperfect 1.

*I should gather.*

*We should gather.*

Je cueillirois, tu cueillirois, il cueilliroit.

Nous cueillirions, vous cueilliriez, ils cueilliroient.

## The Imperfect 2.

*I might gather.*

*We might gather.*

Je cueillisse, tu cueillisses, il cueillit,

Nous cueillions, vous cueillissiez, ils cueillissent,

*Perfect.*

## The Perfect.

<i>I have gathered.</i>	<i>We have gathered.</i>
J'aye cueilli, tu ayes cueilli, il ait cueilli.	Nous ayons cueilli, vous ayez cueilli, ils aient cueilli.

## The 1. Plu-perfect.

<i>I should have gathered.</i>	<i>We should have gathered.</i>
J'aurois cueilli, tu au- rois cueilli, il auroit cu- eilli.	Nous aurions cueilli, vous auriez cueilli, auroient cueilli.

## The 2. Plu-perfect.

<i>I might have gathered.</i>	<i>We might have gathered.</i>
J'eusse cueilli.	Nous eussions cueilli.

## Future.

<i>I have gathered.</i>	<i>We have gathered.</i>
J'auray cueilli.	Nous aurons cueilli.

## Infinitive Mood.

Cueillir, avoir cueilli, cueillant, cueilli.

To gather, to have gathered, gathering, gathered.

à	{	cueillir	{	in	{	gathering
de				of		
pour				for		
sans				without		

Dormir, to sleep.

Indicative.

*I sleep.*

Je dors, tu dors, il dort. Nous dormons, vous dormez, ment.

*I did sleep.*

Je dormois, mois, moit.

*I slept.*

Je dormis, mis, mit.

Nous dormîmes, mîmes, mirent.

J'ay dormi. *I have slept.*

J'avois dormi. *I had*

*I will sleep.*

Je dormiray, ras, ront.

*Sleep thou, let him sleep.*

Dors, qu'il dorme, dorment, mezz, ment.

Potential.

*I may sleep.*

Je dorme, tu dormes, il dorme, mions, miezz, ment.

*I should sleep.*

Je dormirois, rois, roit, mions, riez, roient.

*I might sleep.*

Je dormisse, missés, mit, missions, missiez, missent.

*I have slept.*

J'aye dormi.

*I should have slept.*

J'aurois dormi

*I might have slept.*

J'eusse dormi.

*I have slept.*

J'auray dormi.

Infinitive Mood.

Dormir, avoir dormi, dormant, dormi.

*To sleep, to have slept, sleeping, slept.*

à	in	
de	dormir, of	sleeping.
pour	for	
sans	without	

This Verb is also *Reciprocal*, taking before it self the Particle *En*, when it signifies *neglect*, and also *to be sleepy*.

*As I am sleepy.*

Je m'endors, tu t'endors, il s'endort, nous nous endormons, mezz, ment.

○

*I have*

*I have been negligent.*

Je me suis endormi, tu  
rés endormi, il s'est en-  
dormi : nous nous som-  
mes endormis, vous vous  
êtes endormis, ils se sont  
endormis,

Fuir, to *fly*.

Indicative Mood.

*I fly.*

Je fui, tu fuis, il fuit,  
nous fuyons vous fuyez,  
ils fuyent.

*I did fly.*

Je fuyois, tu fuyois, il  
fuyoit, nous fuyons, vous  
fuyez, ils fuyoient.

*I fled.*

Je fuy, tu fuis, il fuit,  
nous fuïmes, vous fuîtes,  
ils fuirent.

J'ay fui, *I have fled.*

*I had fled.*

J'avois fui, &c.

*I will fly.*

Je fuiray, ras, ra, rons,  
rez, ront.

Imperative.

*Flee thou.*

Fui, qu'il fuye, fuyons,  
fuyez, qu'ils fuyent.

Op-

Optative.

*I may fly.*

Je fuye, tu fuyes,  
fuye, nous fuyons, voi-  
fuyez, qu'ils fuyent.

*I should fly.*

Je fairois, &c.

*I might fly.*

Je fuiffe, tu fuiffes,  
fuir, nous fuiffions, voi-  
fuiffiez, ils fuiffent.

*I have fled.*

J'aye fui, &c.

*I should have fled.*

J'aurois fui, &c.

*I might have fled.*

J'eusse fui, &c.

*I have fled.*

J'auray fui, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Fuir, avoir fui, fu-  
ant, fui, to *fly*, to *have*  
*fled*, *flying*, *fled*.

a	}	Fuir	}	in of for without	{
de					
pour sans					

Gesir, to lie down.

This Verb is used  
in the third person, both  
singular and plural.

# Of the Irregular Verbs. 99

he Graves. Cy gift here  
es down, Gisant, lying  
own.

*Issir, to Issue.*

*This Verb is only used  
the Participle com-  
non with the Auxiliary  
Verb, Je suis &c, il est issu  
d'une bonne famille, he's  
Issued of a good Family.*

*Mentir, to lie.*

*Indicative.*

*I lie.*

Je mens, tu mens, il  
ment : nous mentons,  
tez, tent.

*I did lie.*

Je mentois, tois, toit :  
nous mentions, tiez, toi-  
tent.

*I lied.*

Je mentis tis, tit : ti-  
mes, tites, tirent.

*I have lied.*

J'ay menti, &c.

*I had lied.*

J'avois menti, &c.

*I will lie.*

Je mentiray, ras, ra.

*Imperative.*

*Lie thou, let him lie.*

Ments, qu'il mente,  
men-

mentons, mentez, qu'ils  
mentent.

*Optative.*

*I may lie.*

Je mente, tes te: nous  
mentions, tiez, tent.

*I should lie.*

Je mentirois, rois, roit :  
tirions. tiriez, tiroient.

*I might lie.*

Je mentille, tisses, tit :  
nous mentissions, tissiez,  
tissent.

*I have lied.*

J'ay menti, &c.

*I should have lied.*

J'aurois menti, &c.

*I might have lied.*

J'eusse menti, &c.

*I have lied.*

J'auray menti, &c.

Menti, avoir menti.

mentant, ment, to lie,  
to have lied, lying, lied.

a	in
de	mentir of
pour	for
sans	without

*This Verb is elegantly  
express'd in the Indefinite  
Tense with the particle  
En, as Relative to any  
O 2. Sub-*



100 *Of the Irregular Verbs.*

*Subject, and is put instead of the Indicative present in English.*

*Vous en avcz menti.  
you lie.*

*Mourir, to die.*

*Indicative:*

*I die,*

*Je meurs, tu meurs,  
il meurt : Nous mourons,  
ez, ent.*

*I did die.*

*Je mourois, tu mourois,  
il mourait : Nous mourions,  
iez, mouraient.*

*I died.*

*Je mourus, tu mourus,  
il mourut : Nous mourûmes,  
ûtes, urent.*

*I am dead.*

*Je suis mort.*

*I was dead,*

*J'étois mort, tu étois mort,  
il étoit mort.*

*Je mourray, I Will die.  
die thou, let him die.*

*Meurs, qu'ils meure.  
Mourons, ez, qu'ils meurent.*

*I may die.*

*Je meure, tu meures,  
meure : Nous mourions,  
iez, qu'ils meurent.*

*I should die.*

*Je mourrois, tu mourrois,  
il mourrait : Nous mourrions,  
iez, oient.*

*I might die.*

*Je mourusse, tu mourusses,  
il mourût : Nous mourussions,  
icz, ussent.*

*I may be dead.*

*Je sois mort : Nous soyons morts.*

*I should be dead.*

*Je serois mort : Nous serions morts.*

*I were dead.*

*Je fusse mort.*

*I am dead.*

*J'auray été mort.*

*To die, to be dead, dying,  
dead : Mourir, être mort,  
mourant, mort.*

*a de mourir of  
pour of  
sans without*

*Oùir, to hear.*

*Indicative.*

*I hear.*



# Of the Irregular Verbs. 101

J'oy, tu ois, il oit :  
Nous oyons, vous oyez,  
ils oyent.

*I did hear.*

J'oyois, tu oyois, il  
oyoit : Nous oyons vous  
oyez, ils oyoient.

*I heard.*

J'ouis, tn ouis, il ouit :  
Nous ouïmes, vous ouïtes  
ouïrent.

J'ayoui, *I have heard.*

J'avois oui, *I had heard*

J'oiray, *I will hear.*

Hear, let him hear, &c.

Oye, qu'il oye, oyons,

oyez, qu'ils oyent.

*I may hear.*

J'oye, tu oyes, il oye ;

Nous oyons, vous oyez,

ils oyent.

*I should hear.*

J'oirois, rois, roit :

Nous oirions, riez, roient.

*I might hear,*

J'ouïsse. tu ouïsses, il

ouït : Nous ouïssions,

liez, issent.

J'aye oui, *I have heard.*

J'eusse oui, *I had heard.*

J'aurais oui, *I should have*

auray oui, *I have heard*

Quir, *to hear.*

Avoir oui, *to have heard.*

Oyant, *hearing.*

Oui, *heard.*

de } our } in } hearing  
pour } of }  
sans } infer } without }

Ouvrir, *to open.*

Couvrir, *to cover, fol-  
low the same Rule.*

*I cover.*

Je couvre, vres, vre ;

Vrons vrez, vrent.

*I did cover,*

Jecouvrais, vrois vroït

vrions, vriez, vroient.

*I covered*

Je couvri, vrit ; vrî-

mes, vrites, vrirent.

*I have covered.*

J'ay couvert.

*I had covered.*

J'avois couvert.

*I will cover.*

Je couvriray.

Cover thou, let him co-

ver, &c. Couvre, qu'il

couvre, couvrons, vrez,

vrent.

Avoir

I

*I may cover,*Je couvris, vris, vris ;  
vris ; vris ; vris ;*I should cover,*Je couvrirais, rois ;  
Nous couvririons, riez, roient*I might cover,*Je couvrirais, isses, it ;  
Nous couvririons, issiez, issent.*I have covered,*

J'aye couvert.

*I should have covered,*

J'aurois couvert.

*I should have covered,*

J'eusse couvert.

*I have covered,*

J'auray couvert.

Couvrir, *to cover* ; avoir couvert, *to have covered* ; couvrant, *covering* ; couvert, *covered*.

a	de	} couvrir	in	} off	cover.	
pour	}		for		}	ring
ans			without			

Souffrir, *to suffer*.Offrir, *to offer*, follow  
the same Rule.*I offer,*J'offre, tu offres, il offre  
Nous offrons, vous offrez  
Ils offrent.*I did offer,*J'offrais, rois, rois ;  
nous offririons, riez, roient*I offered,*J'offri, fris, frit ; nous  
offrîmes, frîtes, firent.J'ay offert, *I have offered*J'avois offert, *I had offered**I will offer,*J'offriray, ras, ra ; nous  
offrirons, riez, riront.*Offer thou, let him offer,*Offre, qu'il offre, offrent  
offrez, qu'ils offrent.*I may offer.*J'offre, res, re ; nous  
offrirons, riez, rent.J'offrirais, *I should offer**I might offer.*J'offrirais, nous offririons,  
rissiez, rissent.J'aye offert, *I have offered*

J'aurois offert,

*I should have offered.*

J'eusse offert,

*I might have offered.*

J'auray offert,

*I have offered.*Offrir, *to offer*.

I

Ave

offrir, to have offer'd

Offrant, offering.

Offert, offered.

*I should go away.*

Je partirois, rois, roit ;  
nous partirions, riez,  
roient.

*I might go away.*

Je partisse, tisses, tît :  
nous partissions, tissiez,  
tissent.

*I be gone away.*

Je sois parti, &c.

*I should be gone.*

Je serois parti, &c.

*I were gone away.*

Je fusse parti, &c.

*I am gone away.*

Je seray parti, &c.

Partir, to go away.

Etre parti, to be gone

way.

Partant, going away.

Parti, gone away.

à	Partir	in	going
de		of	
pour		for	
sans		without	away

Se repentir, to repent

*I repent*

Je me repens, tu te re-  
pens, il se repent : nous  
nous repentons, vous

vous

I

Partir, to go away.

*I go away.*

Je parts, tu parts il

part : nous partons, tez,

partent.

*I did go away.*

Je partois, tois, toit,

nous partions, tiez, toi-

taient.

*I went away.*

Je parti, tis, tît : nous

partîmes, tîtes, tîrent.

*I am gone away,*

Je suis parti, &c.

*I was gone away,*

J'étois parti, &c.

*I will go away.*

Je partiray, ras, ra,

nous, rez, ront.

to away, let him go away.

Pars, qu'il parte, par-

tent, tez, qu'ils partent.

*I may go away.*

Je parte, tes, te : nous

partions, tiez, tent.

Av

vous repentez, ils se repen-  
tent.

*I did repent.*

Je me repentois, tois,  
toit. nous nous repen-  
tions, tiez, toient.

*I repented.*

Je me repenti tu te  
repentis, il se repentit,  
nous nous repentîmes,  
vous vous repentîtes, ils  
se repentirent.

*I have repented.*

Je me suis repenti, tu  
t'es repenti, il s'est repen-  
ti, nous nous sommes re-  
pentis, vous vous êtes  
repentis, ils se sont re-  
pentis.

*I had repented.*

Je m'étois repenti, tu  
t'étois repenti, il s'étoit  
repenti, nous nous étions  
repentis, vous vous  
étiez repentis, ils s'étoi-  
ent repentis.

*I will repent.*

Je me repentiray, tu  
te repentiras, il se repen-  
tira, nous n repentirons,  
vous v repentirez, ils se  
repentiront.

*Repent thou, let him re.*

Re-

Repen toy, qu'il se re-  
pente, repentons. nous  
repentez vous, qu'ils  
repentent.

*I may repent,*

Je me repente, tu  
repentes, il se repen-  
te nous n repentions, vo-  
us v repentiez, il se repen-  
tent.

*I should repent.*

Je me repentirois, tu  
te repentirois, il se re-  
pentiroit, nous n repen-  
tirions, vous v repentiriez,  
ils se repentiroient.

*I should repent.*

Je me repentisse, tu  
repentisses, il se repen-  
tit, nous n repentissions,  
vous v repentissiez, ils  
repentissent.

*I have repented*

Je me sois repenti, tu  
te sois repenti, il se soit  
repenti, nous n soyons  
repentis, vous v soyiez  
repentis, ils se soyent  
repentis.

*I had repented*

Je me serois repenti, tu  
te serois repenti, il  
il se seroit repenti, nous  
serions repentis, vous  
seriez repentis, ils  
se seroient repentis.

Je me repens, vous vous repensez, ils se repentent, ils se repentoient.

*I had repented.*

Je me fusse repenti, tu te fusses repenti, il se fut repenti, nous nous fussions repentis, ils se fussent repentis.

*I have repented.*

Je me serai repenti, tu te seras repenti, il se sera repenti; nous nous serons repentis, vous vous serez repentis, ils se seront repentis.

Se repentir, *to repent.*

S'être repenti, *to have repented.*

Se repentant, *repenting.*

Repenti, *repented.*

a	} <i>re-</i>	} <i>pent-</i>
de		
our		
ans		

Je consens, tu consens, il consent, nous consentons, vous consentez, ils consentent.

Consentir, *to consent.*

Consentir, *to taste fully.*

Sentir, *to smell.*

*I smell.*

Je sens, tu sens, il sent, nous sentons, vous sentez, ils sentent.

*I did smell.*

Je sentois, tois, toit, nous sentions, vous sentiez, toient.

*I smelt.*

Je senti, tu sentis, il sentit, nous sentimes, vous sentites, ils sentirent.

J'ay senti, *I have smelt.*

J'avois senti, *I had smelt.*

*I will smell.*

Je sentiray, ras, ra, rons, réz, ront.

*Smell thou, let him smell, &c.*

Sens, qu'il sente, tons, sentez, qu'ils sentent.

*I may smell.*

Je sente, tu sentes, il sente, nous sentions, vous sentiez, ils sentent.

Je sentirois, *I should smell.*

Je sentisse, *I might smell.*

J'aye senti, *I have smelt.*

J'aurois senti, *I should have smelt.*

J'eusse senti, *I might have smelt.*



J'auray senti, *I have smelt.*

Sentir, *to smell.*

Sentant, *smelling.*

Senti, *smelt.*

à de pour sans	}	sentir	}	in of for without	}	smelling.

Servir, *to serve.*

*I serve.*

Je sers, tu sers, il sert,  
nous servons, vez, vent.

*I did serve.*

Je servois, vois, voit,  
nous vions, viez, voient.

*I served.*

Je servi, vis, vit, vî-  
mes, vîte, virent.

J'ay servi, *I have served.*

J'avois servi, *I had served.*

Je serviray, *I will serve.*

*Serve thou, let him*

*serve, &c.*

Sers, qu'il serve, servons,  
servez, qu'ils servent.

*I may serve.*

Je serve, ves, ve, nous  
servions, viez, vent.

Je servirois, *I should serve.*

*I might serve.*

Je serville, visses, vis-  
sions, vissions, vis-  
sions, vissions.

J'aye servi, *I have served.*

J'auois servi, *I should have served.*

J'eusse servi, *I might have served.*

J'auray servi, *I have served.*

Servir, *to serve.*

Avoir servi, *to have served.*

Servant, *serving.*

Servi, *served.*

à de pour sans	}	ser, vir-	}	in of for without	}	servir

Sortir, *to go out.*

*I go out.*

Je fors, tu fors, il sort,  
nous sortons, tez, ils sor-  
tent.

*I did go out.*

Je sortois, tois, toient,  
nous sortions, tiez, toient.

*I went out.*

Je sorti, tis, tit, nous  
sortîmes, tîtes, tirent.



Je suis sorti, *I am gone*

J'étois sorti, *I was gone*

Je sortiray, *I will go*

Go thou out, let him go

Sors, qu'il sorte, for-  
tons, sortez, qu'il sor-  
tent.

*I may go out.*

Je sorte, tu sortes, il  
orte; nous sortions, tiez,  
ortent.

Je sortirois, *I should go*

*I might go out.*

Je sortisse, tisses, tit;  
tissions, V tissiez, tis-  
sent.

Je sois sorti, *I am gone*

Je serois, sorti, *I should*  
*gone out.*

Je fusse sorti, *I were*  
*gone out.*

Je seray sorti, *I am gone*

ortir, *to go out.*

ortant, *going out.*

orti, *gone out.*

à  
de { for-  
pour tir. { of  
sans { without } going  
out.

Tenir, *to hold.*

Indicative.

*I hold.*

Je tiens, tu tiens, il ti-  
ent; nous tenons, nez,  
ils tiennent.

*I did hold.*

Je tenois, nois, noit, ni-  
ons, niez, noient.

*I held.*

Je tins, tn tins, il tint;  
nous tinsmes, vous tin-  
stes, il tinrent.

J'ay tenu, V avez tenu,  
ils ont tenu, *I have held.*

J'avois tenu, *I had held.*

*I will hold.*

Je tiendray, dras, dra,  
drons, drez, drent.

Imperative.

*Hold thou, let him*  
*hold.*

Tien, qu'il tienne, te-  
nons, tenez, qu'ils tien-  
nent.

*Operative.**I may hold.*

Je tiens, tu tiens, il  
tient; nous tenons, ni-  
ez, ils tiennent.

*I should hold.*

Je tiendrais, drois, droit,  
driens, driez, droient.

*I might hold.*

Je tiensse, tu tiensses, il  
tient; nous tienssons, vous  
tienssiez, ils tienssent.

*I have held.*

J'aurois tenu, *I should*  
*have held*

J'eusse tenu, *I might*  
*have held.*

J'auray tenu, *I have*  
*held.*

*Infinitive.*Tenir, *to hold.*Tenant, *holding.*Tenu, *held.*

à	}	Te-	}	in	}	hold-
de		nir,		of		ding.
pour				for		
sans				without		

Venir, advenir, survenir  
*To come, to become, to*  
*happen or relieve.*

Contrevenir, *to trans-*  
*gress.*

*I come.*

Je viens, tu viens, il  
vient; nous venons, ni-  
ez, ils viennent:

*I did come.*

Je venais, venais, venais,  
venions, veniez, venions.

*I came.*

Je vins, tu vins, il  
vint; nous vinmes, vous  
vinîtes, ils vinrent.

Je suis venu, *I am come.*J'étais venu, *I was come.*Je viendrai, *I will come.*

*Come thou, let him*  
*come, &c.*

Vien, qu'il vienne, vi-  
enons, venez, qu'ils vien-  
nent.

*I may come.*

Je vienne, tu viennes,  
viens; nous venons, ni-  
ez, ils viennent.

*I should come.*

Je viendrais, drois, droit,  
driens, driez, droient.

*I might come.*

Je vinsse, tu vinsses,

vint

# Of the Irregular Verbs.

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Je vins, nous vinssions, s'iez, ils vinssent.

Je sois venu, I *am come.*

Je serois venu, I *should be come.*

Je fusse venu, I *were be come.*

Je seray venu, I *shall be come.*

Venir, *to com.*

Venant, *coming.*

Venu, *coming.*

a		in	com-
de	Ve-	of	ing.
pour	nir,	for	
sans		without	

Vetir, *to wear.*

I *wear.*

Je vêts, tu vêts, il vêt ; nous vêtons, tez, ils vetent.

I *did were.*

Je vétois, tois, toit ; nous vetions, tiez, toient-

I *worn.*

Je veti, tis, tit ; nous vetîmes, rîtes, tirent.

J'ay vêtu. I *have worn.*

J'avois vêtu, I *had worn.*

Je vêtiray, I *will wear.*

Wear thou, let him wear.

Vêts, qu'il vête, vetons.

vetez, qu'ils vetent.

I *may wear.*

Je vete, tu vetes, il vete,

nous vetions, vous vetiez, ils vetent.

I *should wear.*

Je vetirois, ois, oit, rions, riez, roient.

I *might wear.*

Je vetisse, risses, tit,

rissions, rissiez, rissent,

J'aye vetu, I *have worn.*

I *should have worn.*

J'aurois vetu.

J'auray vetu, I *have worn.*

Vetir, *to wear.*

Vetant, *wearing.*

Vetu, *wearing.*

à		in	
de	Vetir	of	wearing.
pour		for	
sans		without	

The Irregular Verbs of the third Conjugation in oir.

s'Asséoir, *to sit.*

I

*I sit.*

Je m'assieds, tu t'assieds,  
il s'assied; Nous nous  
asseyons, V vous asseyez, ils  
s'assoient.

*I did sit.*

Je m'assoiois, tu t'assoiois  
il s'assoioit: Nous nous  
assoions, vous vous as-  
soiez, ils s'assoient.

*I sat.*

Je m'assis, tu t'assis,  
il s'assit: Nous nous as-  
sîmes, vous vous assîtes,  
ils s'assirent.

*I have set down.*

Je me suis assis, tu t'es  
assis, il s'est assis: Nous  
nous sommes assis, vous  
vous êtes assis, ils se sont  
assis.

*I had set down.*

Je m'étois assis, tu  
t'étois assis, il s'étoit assis  
vous vous étiez assis, ils

*I will sit down.*

Je m'asseoiray, tu t'as-  
seoiras, il s'assera; Nous  
nous assiérons, &c.

*Sit down, let him sit down,*  
Assied toi, qu'il s'assied  
asseyons nous, asseyez vous,  
qu'ils s'assoient,

*I may sit.*

Je m'assioye, tu t'assioye  
il s'assioye: Nous nous  
assioyons, vous vous as-  
sioyez.

*I should sit.*

Je m'assierois, tu t'as-  
sierois, il s'assierois  
Nous n'assierions, vous  
vous assieriez, ils s'as-  
sieraient.

*I might sit.*

Je m'assisse, tu t'assisse  
il s'assit: Nous n'assissions  
vous n'assissiez.

*I have set down.*

Je me sois assis, tu  
sois assis, il se soit assis  
Nous n. soyons assis, &c.

*I should have set.*

Je me serois assis, tu  
serois assis, &c.

*I had set*

Je me fusse assis, tu  
fusses assis, Nous, nous  
fussions assis.

*I have set.*

Je me seray assis, tu  
te seras assis, il se sera  
assis; Nous nous serons  
assis, vous vous serez  
assis, ils se seront assis.

*s'Assoir, to sit.**s'Etendre*

# Of the Irregular Verbs.

111

s'Etre assis, *to have set.*  
s'Assisant, *sitting.*

I, we }  
thou, ye } *must.*  
he, they }

s'Assoir } *in*  
de } *of*  
our } *for*  
ans } *without* } *fit-*  
ting.

Il } je, nous  
faudra } tu, vous  
que } il, ils, elle, elles

Falloir, *to be needful.*

*This Verb is Imper-*  
*sonal, nevertheless it re-*  
*quires the Pronouns be-*  
*fore it in English, and it*  
*places them after it in*  
*French; and requires the*  
*next Verb in the Opta-*  
*ive; as, il faut que je*  
*fasse cela, I must do that.*

*This Verb is not used in*  
*all its Moods and Tenses,*  
*but we take the Verb to*  
*owe instead of it, as*  
Il falloit que je le fisse.  
I did owe to do it.

Falloir, *to be needful.*

Indicative.

we }  
thou, ye } *must.*  
they }

je, nous  
tu, vous  
il, ils, elle, elles.

we }  
thou, ye } *should.*  
they }

je, nous  
tu, vous  
il, ils, elle, elles.

Falloir, *to be needful.*  
Il faut, *it must*  
Il falloit, *it was needful.*  
Il falut, *it was needful.*  
Il a valu, *it was needful,*  
*it had been needful.*  
Il avoit valu,  
Il faudra, *it will be needful*  
Il faille, *it may be needful.*  
*It should be needful.*  
Il faudroit,  
Il falut, *it has been needful*  
*it should have been needful.*  
Il ait valu,  
Il eût valu, *the same.*  
*it shall have been needful.*  
Il aura valu,

Mou-



Mouvoir, *to move.*

*I move.*

Je meus, tu meus, il meut ; nous mouvons, vez, ils meuvent.

*I did move.*

Je mouvois, vois, voit ; nous mouvions, viez, voient.

*I moved.*

Je mü, tu mus, il mut ; nous mümes, ütes, urent.

J'ay mu, *I have moved.*

J'avois, *I had moved.*

Je mouvray, *I will move.*  
*Move thou, let him move.*

Meu, qu'il meuve, mouvons, mouvez qu'ils meuvent.

*I may move.*

Je meuve, ves, ve, mouvions, viez, meuvent.

Je mouvrois, *I should move*

*I might move.*

Je müsse, es, ut, nous müssions.

J'aye mu, *I have moved.*

*I should have moved.*

J'aurois mu,

*I might have moved.*

J'eusse mu,

J'auray mu, *I have moved.*

Mouvoir, *to move.*

Mouvant, *moving.*

Mu, *moved.*

Pleuvoir, *to rain.*

*Impersonal.*

Il pleut, *it rains.*

Il pleuvoit, *it did rain.*

Il plut, *it rained.*

Il a pleu, *it has rained.*

Il avoit plu, *it had rained.*

Il pleuvra, *it will rain.*

Qu'il pleuve, *let it rain.*

Il pleuvroit, *it should rain.*

Il ait plu, *it has rained.*

Il auroit plu,  
*it should have rained.*

Il eut plu, *it had rained.*

Il aura plu, *it has rained.*

Pleuvoir, *to rain.*

Pleuvant, *raining.*

ai	de	pleuvoir	in	of	raining
pour				for	
sans				without	

Pouvoir, *to be able.*

*I can.*

Je puis, tu peux, il peut

Nou



# Of the Irregular Verbs.

113

Nous pouvons, vous pouvez, ils peuvent.

*I could.*

Je pouvois, vois, voit ; vions, viez, voient.

*I could.*

Je pû, tu pûs, il pût, pûmes, pûtes, purent.

J'ay pû, *I have been able.*

J'avois pû, *I had been able*

*I will be able.*

Je pourray, ras, ra ; rons, rez, ront.

*I may be able.*

Je puisse, tu puisses, il puisse ; nous puissions, vous puissiez, ils puissent.

Je pourrois, *I should be able*

*I were able.*

Je pûsse, tu pussès, il pût, nous pussions, vous pussiez, ils pussent.

J'aye pû, *I have been able.*

J'aurois pû, *I could.*

J'eusse pû, *I could.*

J'auray pû, *I have been able*

Pouvoir, *to be able.*

Pouvant, *being able.*

Sçavoir, *to know.*

*I know.*

Je sçay, tu sçais, il sçait ; nous sçavons, vez, vent ;

*I did know.*

Je sçavois, vois, voit ; vions, viez, voient.

*We use elegantly,* je ne sçaurois, il ne sçaurait ; nous ne sçaurions, vous ne sçauriez, ils ne sçauraient ; *I cannot, thou, he cannot, we, ye, they cannot*

*I known.*

je sceu, tu sceus, il sceut ; nous sceûmes, vous sceûtes, ils sceurent.

J'ay sceu, *I have known.*

J'avois sceu, *I had known*

*I will know.*

je sçauray, ras, ra ; rons, rez, ront.

*know thou, let him know &c*

Sçache, qu'il sçache, sçachons, chez, qu'ils sçachent.

*I may know.*

je sçache, tu sçaches, il sçache ; nous sçachions, chiez, ils sçachent.

je sçaurois, *I should know:*

Q

I

a	in	
de	pourvoir	of
pour		for
sans		without

*being able.*

*I should know.*

je sceusse, tu sceusses, il  
sceut ; nous sceussions,  
siez. ils sceussent.

j'aye sceu, *I have known.*

*I should have known.*

j'aurois sceu.

j'eusse sceu, *I had known.*

j'auray sceu, *I have known.*

sçavoir, *to know.*

sçachant, *knowing.*

sceu, *known.*

de	sçavoir	in	knowing
pour		of	
sans		for	
		without	

Valoir, prevaioir,  
*To be worth, to prevail.*

*I am worth*

Je vau, tu vaus, il vaut,  
nous valons, vous valez,  
ils valent.

*I was worth.*

je valois, lois, loit ; lions  
liez, loient.

*I was worth.*

je valu, lus, lut ; nous  
valûmes, lûtes, lurent.

j'ay valu, *I have been worth*

j'avois valu, *I had been wo.*

*I will be worth.*

je vaudray, dras, dra,  
drons, drez, dront.

*I may be worth.*

je vaille, tu vailles, il  
vaille ; nous valions, liez,  
ils valient.

*I should be worth.*

je vaudrois, drois, droit,  
drions, driez, droient.

*I have been worth.*

j'aye valu :

*I should have been worth.*

j'aurois valu :

*I had been worth,*

j'eusse valu.

*I have been worth,*

j'auray valu.

valoir, *to be worth.*

valant, *being worth.*

valu, *worth.*

a	de	valoir	in	being worth
pour			of	
sans			for	
			without	

Voir, prevoir, revoir,  
pourvoir, *to see, to foresee,*  
*to see again, to provide.*

*I see.*

je vois, tu vois, il voit ;  
nous voyons, vous voyez,  
ils voyent.

# Of the Irregular Verbs.

115

*I did see:*

*Veu, seen.*

je voyois, tu voyois, il voyoit; nous voyons, vous voyez, ils voyoient.

*I saw.*

je vis, tu vis, il vit; vîmes, vîtes, ils virent.

j'ay veu, *I have seen.*

j'avois veu, *I had seen.*

Je verray, *I will see.*

*See thou, let him see, &c.*

Vois, qu'il voye, voyons, voyez, qu'ils voyent.

*I may see.*

Je voye, tu voyes, il voye, nous voyons, vous voyez, qu'ils voyent.

*I should see.*

Je verrois, rois, roit, rions, riez, roient.

*I might see.*

Je visse, tu visses, il vit, nous vissions, ssez, ils visserent.

J'aye veu, *I have seen.*

*I should have seen,*

J'auois veu.

J'eusse veu, *I had seen.*

*I shall have seen.*

J'auray vu.

Voir, *to see.*

Voyant, *seeing.*

a	in
de	Voir of
pour	for
sans	without

*Seeing.*

Vouloir, condouloir, *To be willing, to sorrow.*

*I will.*

je veux, tu veux, il veut, nous voulons, lez, ils veulent.

*I would.*

je voulois, lois, loit; lions, liez, loient.

*I was willing*

je voulu, lus, lut, lûmes, lûtes, lurent.

j'ay voulu, *I have been.*

j'avois voulu, *I had been.*

*I will be willing.*

je voudray, dras, dra, drons, drez, dront.

*I may be willing.*

je veille, tu vueilles, il vueille; nous voulions, liez, ils vueillent.

*I should be willing.*

je voudrois, drois, droit, nous voudrions, driez, droient.

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*I were willing.*

je voulusse, lussés, lut,  
lussions, lussiez, lussent.

*I have been willing.*

j'aye voulu.

*I should have been willing.*

j'eusse voulu.

*I should have been willing.*

j'aurois voulu.

*I have been willing.*

j'auray voulu.

Vouloir, *to be willing.*

Voulant, *being willing.*

a	Vouloir   <i>without</i>   <i>willing.</i>		
de			
pour			
sans			

## *The Verbs of the fourth Conjugation in re.*

Abfoudre, refoudre,  
*To absolve, to resolve.*

*I absolve,*

j'absou, tu absous, il ab-  
sout; Nous absolvons,  
vez, vent.

*I did absolve.*

j'absolvois, ois, oit; nous  
absolvions, iez, voient.

*I absolved.*

j'absous, sous, sout,  
nous absoumes, soutes,  
sourent.

j'ay absous, *I have absolved.*

*I had absolved.*

j'avois absous.

*I will absolve.*

J'absoudray, ras, ra  
nous absoudrons, ront.

*Absolve thou, let him  
absolve.*

Absous, qu'il absolve, ab-  
solvons, absolvez, qu'il  
absolvent.

*I may absolve.*

J'absolve, solves, solve  
solvions, iez, solvent.

*I should absolve.*

J'absoudrois, ois, oit, dr-  
ons, driez, droient.

Abfoudre, *to absolve.*

Abfolvant, *absolving.*

Absous, *absolved.*

Boire, *to drink.*

*I drink.*

je bois, tu bois, il boi-  
Nous bevons, vez, i-  
boivent.

*I did drink.*

Je beuvois, oit; No-  
euvions, iez, ils beu-  
voient.

*I dr*

*I drunk.*

je beu, tu beus, il beut ;  
Nous bûmes, vous bûtes,  
ils burent.

j'ay beu, *I have drunk*  
j'avois beu, *I had drunk.*

*I will drink.*

je boiray, ras, ra, rons,  
irez, ront.

*Drink thou, let him  
drink.*

Bois, qu'il boive, beu-  
vons, buvez, qu'ils boi-  
vent.

*I may drink.*

je boive, tu boives, il  
boive ; Nous buvions,  
viez, qu'il boivent.

*I should drink.*

je boirois, ois, oit, ri-  
ons, iez, roient.

je beusse, tu beusses, il  
betût ; Nous beussions,  
ssiez.

j'aye beu, *I have drunk*

j'eusse beu, *I should have*

*drunk.*

j'auray beu, *I have*

*drunk.*

*Infinitive.*

Boire, *to drink.*

Beuvant, *drinking.*

Beu, *drunk.*

à		in		
de		of		drink-
pour		for		ing
sans		without		

*Circconcire, to circum-*  
*cise.*

*Indicative.*

*I circumcise.*

je circoncis, Nous circon-  
cifons, cisez.

je circoncisois, *I did*  
*circumcise.*

*I circumcised.*

je circoncis, is, it ; nous  
circoncîmes, cîtes, ci-  
rent.

j'ay circoncis, *I have*  
*circumcised.*

j'avois circoncis, *I had*  
*circumcised.*

je circonciray.

*Imperative.*

*Circumcise thou, let him*  
*circumcise.*

Circoncis, qu'il circon-  
cise.

*Optative.*

*I may circumcise.*

je circoncise, cisent.

je



je circoncirois, I *should*  
*circumcise.*

je circoncisſe.

Infinitive.

Creconcire, *to circum-*  
*cise.*

Circoncis, *circumcised.*

Conclurre, *to conclude.*

Indicative.

*I conclude.*

Je conclus, clus, clut ;  
Nous concluons, uez, clu-  
ent.

*I did conclude.*

je conclusois, ois, oit :  
Nous concluions, iez,  
cluoient.

*I concluded.*

je conclus, clus, clut,  
clûmes, ûtes, clurent.

*I have concluded.*

j'ay conclu.

*I had concluded.*

j'avois conclu.

*I will conclude.*

je concluray, ras, ra,  
clurons, rez, ront.

Imperative.

*Conclude thou, let him*  
*conclude.*

Conclu, qu'il conclue  
concluons, ez, qu'ils con-  
cluent.

Optative.

*I may conclude.*

je conclue, clues, u  
cluions, iez, uent.

*I should conclude.*

je conclurois, ois, oit  
clurions, riez, clueroient  
je conclusſe, uſſes, ut, clu-  
ſions, iez, cluſſent.

j'aye conclu, I *have* *con-*  
*cluded.*

j'aurois conclu, I *should*  
*have concluded.*

j'eusse conclu, I *might*  
*have concluded.*

j'auray conclu, I *have*  
*concluded.*

Infinitive.

Conclure, *to conclude.*

Concluant, *concluding*

Conclu, *concluded.*



conclur-	in	conclu-
re,	of	ding.
	for	
	without	

j'aye conduit, I have conducted.

j'aurois conduit, I might have conducted.

j'eusse conduit, I should have conducted:

j'auray conduit, I have conducted.

Conduire, to conduct.

conduisant, conducting.

Conduit, conducted.

a	in	
de	of	conducting
pour	for	
fans	without	

Confire, to confect.

I confect.

je confis, fis, fit, fisons, fisez, fisent.

je confisois, I did confect.

I confected.

je confis, fis, fit, fimes, fites, firent.

j'avois confi, I had confected.

je confiray, I will confect.

Imperative

Confect thou, let him confect.

Con-

conduire, to conduct.

conduire, and the rest

uire:

I conduct.

conduis, uis, uit, dui-

ns, duisez, duisent.

I did conduct:

conduisois, oit, oit, ifions, iez, duisoient.

I conducted.

conduisis, is, it, sîmes, es, firent.

ay conduit, I have con-

avois conduit, I had

ducted.

conduiray, I will con-

duct.

Conduct thou, let him

conduct.

Condui, qu'il conduise,

nduifons, conduisez,

ils conduisent:

I may conduct.

conduise, ses, se; nous

nduifions, siez, uisent:

conduirois, I should

nduct.

conduisse, isses, if-

ons, I might conduct.

Confis, qu'il confise, fisons  
fisez, qu'ils confisent.

*I may confect,*

je confise, ses, se ; nous  
confissions, siez, fisent.

*I should confect,*

je confirois,

confire, *to confect.*

confisant, *confecting.*

confit, *confected.*

a	de	confire	in	of	confecting.
pour			for		
sans			without		

Connoître, *to know.*

Indicative.

*I know.*

je connois, nois, noit,  
noissent.

*I did know.*

je connoissois, ssois, ssoit ;  
noissions, siez, noissoient.

*I known,*

je connu, nus, nüt ; nu-  
mes, nutes, nurent :

j'ay connu, *I have known*

j'avois connu, *I had known*

*I will know,*

je connoitray, tras, tra,  
trons, tiez, tront :

Imperative:

*know thou, let him know*

connoi., qu'il connoisse

connoissions, siez, sient

Optative.

*I may know.*

Je connoisse, ses, se ; nous

sions, siez, sent.

*I should know.*

je connoitrois, trois, troi

noitrons, trie, troien

*I should know.*

je connusse, ses, se ; nous

nussions, siez, nussent,

j'aye connu, *I have known.*

*I should have known.*

j'aurois connu,

*I should have known.*

j'eusse connu,

j'auray connu, *I have known.*

Infinitive.

Connoître, *to know.*

Connu, *known.*

a	de	Connoître	in	of	known
pour			for		
sans			without		

*All its compound 'ed*  
*follow its Rule, and Croit*  
*to know, paraître to ap-*  
*pear, and their derived*

Coudoussim

Coudre, to sow.

Indicative.

*I sow.*

je cous, tu cous, il  
coute ; nous cousons, vous  
cousez, ils cousent.

*I did sow.*

je cousois, ois, oit, ions,  
iez, oient.

*I sowed.*

je cousis, is, it ; nous  
cousîmes, ites.

j'ay cousu, *I have sown.*

j'avois cousu, *I had sown*

*I will sow.*

je coudray, dras, dra ;  
ions, drez, dront.

Imperative.

*sow thou.*

cous, qu'il couse, cou-  
sons, sez, sent.

Optative.

*I may sow,*

je couse, ses, ses ; sions,  
iez, sent.

*I should sow.*

je coudrois, drois, droit ;  
ions, driez, droient.

*I should sow,*

je coufisse, ses, fit ; nous  
coufissions, fliez, flent.

j'aye cousu, *I have sown.*

*I should have sown.*

j'aurois cousu.

*I should have sown.*

j'eusse cousu.

j'auray cousu, *I have sown*

Infinitive.

coudre, to sow :

cousant, sowing.

cousu, sowed :

à de pour sans	{	coudre	{	in of for without	{	sow- ing.
-------------------------	---	--------	---	----------------------------	---	--------------

Croire, to believe.

*I believe.*

Je croy, tu crois, il croit ;  
nous croyons, vous croy-  
ez, ils croient :

*I did believe,*

Je croyois, ois, oit ;  
oyons, oyez, oyoient.

*I believed,*

Je cru, tu crus, il crut ;  
nous crumes, vous crutes  
ils crurent :

j'ay cru *I have believed*

j'avois cru, *I had believed*

*I will believe,*

je croiray, ras, ra ; rons,  
rez, ront :

R

Es.

*Believe thou.*

Crois, qu'il crove, croy-  
ons, croyez, qu'ils croy-  
ent.

*I may believe.*

Je crove, yes, ye ; yons,  
vez, yent.

Je croirois, *I should believe*

*I might believe.*

Je crusse, ses, ut ; nous  
crussions, siez, ussent.

J'aye crü, *I have believed.*

*I might have believed,*

J'aurois crü.

*I should have believed,*

J'eusse cru.

J'auray cru, *I have believ'd*

Croire, *to believe.*Croyant, *believing.*Cru, *believed.*

a	in	
de	croire	of
pour		for
sans		without
		believing.

Cuire. *to bake.*

Indicative.

*I bake.*

Je cuis, tu cuis, il cuit ;  
nous cuisons, vous cuisez  
ils cuisent.

*I did bake.*

Je cuisois, ois, oit, nous  
cuisions, siez, soient.

*I baked.*

Je cuisis, sis, fit ; nous  
cuisimes, sîtes, firent.

J'ay cuit, *I have baked.*J'avois cuit, *I had baked.**I will bake.*

Je cuiray, as, a ; ons, ez, ont.

Imperative.

*Bake thou, &c.*

Cuis, qu'il cuise, cuisons,  
sez, qu'ils cuisent.

Oprative.

*I may bake.*

Je cuise, ses, uise, fions,  
siez, qu'ils cuisent.

Je cuirois, *I should bake.**I should bake.*

Je cuisisse, ses, fit ; fissions,  
siez, fissent.

J'aye cuit, *I have baked.**I should have baked,*

J'aurois cuit.

*I should have baked,*

J'eusse cuit.

J'auray cuit, *I have baked.*

Infinitive.

Cuire, *to bake.*Cuissant, *baking.*Cuit, *baked.*

à  
de cuire 

in	of
pour	for
fans	without

 baking.

So Instruire, to instruct,  
nuire, to hurt, conduire,  
to conduct, luire. to light,  
détruire, to destroy.

Dire, to say.

*I say,*

Je dy, tu dis, il dit;  
nous disons, vous dites,  
ils disent.

*I did say,*

Je disois, sois, soit, sions,  
siez.

Contredire, maudire,  
médire: *have in the se-*  
*cond Plural person,* Con-  
tredisez, maudissez, me-  
disez, predisez.

*I said or told.*

Je dis, tu dis, il dit, nous  
dimes, dites, dirent.

J'ay dit, *I have said.*

J'avois dit, *I had said.*

*I will say,*

Je diray, ras, ra, rons,  
rez, ront,

*say thou.*

Dy, qu'il dise, disons,  
dites, qu'ils disent.

*I may say,*

Je dise, tu dises, il dise:  
nous disions, siez, sent.

*I should say.*

Je dirois, rois, roit, rions,  
riez, roient.

*I should say.*

Je disse, disses, dît; dis-  
sions, siez, dissent.

J'aye dit, *I have said.*

*I should have said.*

J'aurois dit, *and* jeusse dit

J'auray dit, *I have said*

Dire, to say.

Disant, saying.

Dit, said.

à  
de } dire { in  
pour } of  
fans } for  
without } saying.

Décrire, circonscrire,  
souscrire, transcrire.

Ecrire, to write.

Indicative.

*I write,*

J'écris, tu écris, il écrit,  
nous écrivons, vez, vent:

*I did write,*

J'écrivois, ois, oit, vions,  
viez, voient.



*I wrote,*J'écrivi, vis, vit, vîmes,  
vîtes, virent.J'ay écrit, *I have written.*J'avois écrit, *I had written*J'écriray, ras, ra, rons,  
rez, ront. *I will write.*

Imperative.

Ecri, qu'il écrive, écris;  
vons, vez, vent.

Optative.

*I may write.*J'écrive, ves, ve, vions,  
viez, vent.*I should write.*J'écrirois, ois, oit, ions,  
riez, roient.*I should write.*J'écrivisse, visses, vît,  
vissions, vissiez, vissent.J'aye écrit, *I have written**I should have written,*

J'aurois écrit.

*I might have written,*

J'eusse écrit.

*I have written,*

J'auray écrit.

Infinitive.

Ecrire, *to write.*Ecrivant, *writing.*Ecrit, *wrote.*

à	de	in	
pour	écrire	of	writing.
sans		for	
		without	

Contrefaire, defaire  
parfaire, refaire, surfaireFaire, *to do.**I do, or make.*Je fais, tu fais, il fait  
nous faisons, vous faites  
ils font.*I did make.*Je faisois, oit, oit, nous  
faisions, siez, soient.*I made, or done.*Je fis, is, it, nous fîmes  
vous fîtes, ils firent :J'ay fait, *I have done.*J'avois fait, *I had made.**I will make, or do,*Je feray, ras, ra, ront  
rez, ront :*Do, or make,*Fais, qu'il fasse, faisons  
faites, qu'ils fassent :*I may do, or make,*Je fasse, tu fasses, il fasse  
nous faisons, fiez, fissent*I should do, or make,*Je ferois, ois, oit, rions  
riez, roient :



*I should do, or make :*

Je fisse, tu fisses, il fit, nous fissions, fîssiez, fissent.

J'aye fait, *I have done :*

*I should have done,*

J'aurois fait:

*I might have done :*

j'eusse fait :

j'auray fait, *I have done:*

Faire, *to do, or to make :*

Faisant, *doing :*

Fait, *done, or made :*

à	{	Faire	{	<i>in</i>	{	<i>doing.</i>
de				<i>of</i>		
pour				<i>for</i>		
sans				<i>without</i>		

Lire, relire, *to read.*

Je ly, tu lis, il lit ; nous lisons, vous lisez, ils lisent.

*I did read.*

Je lisois, sois, soit, sions, lisez, soient.

*I read.*

Je leu, tu leûs, il leut ; nous lûmes, vous lûtes, ils leurent.

J'ay leu, *I have read.*

J'avois leu, *I had read.*

*I will read.*

Je liray, ras, ra, rons, rez, lûront.

*Read thou, let him read.*

Ly, qu'il lise, lisons, lisez, qu'ils lisent:

*I may read.*

Je lise, ses, se, sions, siez, sent.

*I should read.*

Je lirois, rois, roit, rions, riez, roient.

*I should read.*

Je leusse, sîes, il leut ; nous leussions, sîiez, sent.

J'aye leu, *I have read.*

*I should have read.*

J'aurois leu.

J'eusse leu, *the same as above.*

J'auray leu, *I have read.*

Lire, *to read.*

Lisant, *reading.*

Leu, *read.*

à	{	Lire	{	<i>in</i>	{	<i>Reading.</i>
de				<i>of</i>		
pour				<i>for</i>		
sans				<i>without</i>		

Mordre, tordre, detordre, *To bite. Indefinite tors.*

*I bite,*

Je mords, tu mords, il mord ;

mord; nous mordons,  
dez, dent.

*I did bite.*

Je mordoïs, dois, doit;  
dions, diez, doivent.

*I bitten.*

Je mordis, dis, dit, dî-  
mes, dites, dirent.

J'ay mordu, *I have bit.*  
J'avois mordu, *I had, &c.*

*I will bite.*

Je mordray, dras, dra,  
drons, drez, dront.

*Bite thou,*

Mords, qu'il morde,  
mordons, dez, dent.

*I may bite.*

Je morde, des, de, di-  
ons, diez, dent.

*I should bite.*

Jemordrois, drois, droit,  
driens, driez, droient.

*I should bite.*

Je mordisse, es,ût; nous  
mordissions, siez, dissent.

J'aye mordu, *I have bit.*

*I should have bitten.*

J'aurois mordu.

J'eusse mordu, *the same*  
*as above.*

J'auray mordu, *I have bit.*

Mordre, *to bite.*

Mordant, *biting.*

Mordu, *bitten.*

a		in	
de	Mor-	of	biting.
pour	dre	for	
sans		without	

Moudre, *to grind.*

**Indicative.**

*I grind.*

Je mous, tu mous,  
mout; nous moulons, tu  
lent.

Je moulois, *I did grind.*

Je moulu, *I grinded.*

J'ay moulu *I have grind.*

J'avois moulu *I had grind.*

Je moudray, *I will grind.*

*Grind thou,*

Meu, qu'il meule, l'on  
lez, qu'ils meulent:

*I may grind,*

je meule, les, le, nous  
moulions, liez, lent:

je moudrois, *I should grind.*

je moulusse, *I should grind.*

J'aye mou'u, *I have grind.*

*I should have grinded,*

J'aurois moulu.

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*I might have grinded;*

*J'eusse moulu.*

*I have grinded,*

*J'auray moulu.*

## Infinitive.

*Moudre, to grind.*

*Moulant, grinding.*

*Moulu, grinded.*

## Imperative.

*Be born.*

*Nâis qu'il naisse, naissons, sez, qu'ils naissent*

## Oprative.

*I may be born.*

*Je naisse, ses, sions, siez, sent.*

*I should be born.*

*Je naitrois, I should be born.*

*I were born.*

*Je nâquisse, es, it ; Nous nâquissions, sriez, ssent.*

*Je sois né, I be born.*

*Je serois né, I should be born.*

*Je fusse né, or I should have been born.*

*I have been born.*

*J'auray été né, I have been born.*

*Naitre, to be born.*

*Etre né, to be born.*

*Naissant, being born.*

*Né, born.*

*Naître, to be born.*

*I am born.*

*Je nais, tu nais, il nait,*

*vous naissons, vous nais-*

*sez, ils naissent.*

*I was born.*

*Je naissois, sois, soit,*

*naissions, siez, soient.*

*I was born.*

*Je nâquis, quis, quit,*

*quâmes, îtes, irent.*

*Je suis né, I have been*

*born.*

*J'étois, né, I had been*

*born,*

*Je naitray, I will be*

*born.*

à de pour sans { Nait- of tre, for without { being born

Paitre

Paitre, repaitre, *to feed.*

*The Indefinite, repûs.*

Perdre, *to lose.*

*Indicative.*

*I lose.*

Jé pers, tu pers, il pert ;  
nous perdons, dez, dent.

Je perdois, *I did lose.*

*I lost.*

Je perdis, dis, dit ; nous  
perdîmes, îtes, irent.

J'ay perdu, *I have lost.*

J'avois perdu, *I had lost.*

Je perdray, *I will lose.*

*Imperative.*

*Lose thou.*

Pers, qu'il perde, dons,  
dez, dent.

*Optative.*

*I may lose.*

Je perde, des, de, dions,  
diez, dent.

Je perdrais, *I should lose.*

Je perdîsse, ses, dit, dis-  
sions, siez, dissent.

J'aye perdu, *I have lost.*

J'aurois perdu, *I should have lost.*

J'eusse perdu, *the same as above.*

J'auray perdu,  
*I have lost.*

*Infinitive:*

Perdre, *to lose.*

Perdant, *losing.*

Perdu, *lost.*

à	} Perdre	in	} <i>lose</i>
de		of	
pour		for	
sans		without	

Plaire, } } Plaire,  
to please. } } to be pleased

*This Verb is a Verb Active and Impersonal, French tho it seems to be Active and Passive English, first I give you the Active.*

*I please.*

Je plais, tu plais, il plaît  
plaisons, sez, sent.

*I did please.*

Je plaisois, sois, sois  
plaisions, siez, soient.

*I pleased.*

Je plu, tu plus, il plut  
nous plûmes, plûtes, plu-  
rent.

J'ay plu, *I have pleased.*  
J'avois plu, *I had pleased.*

je plairay, I will please.

Please thou

plais, qu'il plaife, plai-  
ns, sez, sent.

I may please.

je plaife, fes, fe, fions,  
ez, sent.

I should please.

je plairois, I should  
ase.

pluffe, fes, ut, uffions,  
ez, uffent,

I have pleased.

aye plu, I have plea-

aurais plu, I should  
ve pleased.

euffe plu, I might have  
ased.

auray plu, I have plea-

plaire, to please.

avoir plu, to have plea-

plaisant, pleasing.

Plu, pleased.

de Plai- } in  
ar re, } of  
as } for  
without } plea-  
sing.

Impersonal.

Plaire. to please.

Indicative.

I am pleased, thou art  
pleased. il me plaît, il te  
plaît, il luy plaît.

we | are | il nous  
ye | plea- | il vous | plaît  
they | sed. | il leur |

Plaire, to be pleased.

I am | we | are  
thou art | ye | plea-  
he is | they | sed.

me, nous }  
il te, vous } plaît  
luy, leur }

I was, | we | were  
thou wast, | ye | plea-  
he was. | they | sed

me, | nous |  
il te, | vous | plaîsoit  
luy, | leur |

I was, | we | were  
thou wast, | ye | plea-  
he was, | they | sed

me, | nous |  
il te, | vous | plut  
luy, | leur |

S

I have



130 .Of the Irregular Verbs.

*I have, we*  
*thou hast, ye* *have been*  
*he has, they* *pleased.*

*il* *m', nous*  
*t', vous* *a plu*  
*luy, leur*

*I, we*  
*thou, ye* *hadbe en pleased.*  
*he, they*

*il* *m', nous*  
*t', vous* *avoit*  
*luy, leur* *plu*

*I, we*  
*thou, ye* *will be pleased.*  
*he, they*

*il* *me, nous*  
*te, vous* *plaira*  
*luy, leur*

*I, we*  
*thou, ye* *may be pleased*  
*he, they*

*il* *me, nous* *plaise*  
*te, vous*  
*luy, leur*

*I, we*  
*thou, ye* *should be pleased*  
*he, they*

*il* *me, nous*  
*te, vous* *plairait*  
*luy, leur*

*I, we,*  
*thou, ye* *were pleased*  
*he, they*

*il* *me, nous*  
*te, vous* *plât*  
*luy, leur*

*I, we,*  
*thou, ye* *have been pleased*  
*he, they*

*il* *m', nous*  
*t', vous* *ait plu*  
*luy, leur*

*I, we*  
*thou, ye* *should have been pleased*  
*he, they*

*il* *m', nous*  
*t', vous* *auroit plu*  
*luy, leur*

*I, we,*  
*thou, ye* *should have been pleased*  
*he, they*

*il* *m', nous*  
*t', vous* *eut plu*  
*luy, leur*

*I, we*  
*thou, ye* *have been pleased*  
*he, they*

*il* *m', nous*  
*t', vous* *aura plu*  
*luy, leur*

Prendre

# Of the Irregular Verbs.

131

Prendre, *To learn.*  
 Apprendre, *To learn.*  
 comprendre *comprehend.*  
 surprendre.

à de pour sans | Prendre | without | taking.

## Indicative

*I take*

Je prens, tu prens, il prend; prenons, nez, nent.

Je prenois, *I did take.*

Je pris, *I took.*

J'ay pris, *I have taken.*

J'avois pris, *I had taken.*

Je prendray *I will take.*

*Take thou, &c.*

Prens, qu'il prenne, nous, nez nent.

*I may take,*

Je prenne, nes, ne, ni- ons, niez, nent.

Je prendrois, *I should take.*

*I should take.*

Je prisse, sles rît, pris- sions, sriez sient.

J'aye pris, *I have taken.*

*I should have taken,*

J'eusse pris.

J'auray pris, *I have taken.*

## Infinitive.

Prendre, *to take.*

Prenant, *taking.*

Pris, *taken.*

## Repondre, *to answer.*

*I answer*

Je réponds, ponds, pond, pondons, dez, dent.

*I did answer*

Je répondois, dois, doit, dions, diez, doient.

*I answered.*

Je répondis, dis, dit, di- mes, dîtes, dirent.

*I have answered*

J'ay repondu.

*I had answered*

J'avois répondu:

Je répondray, *I will, &c.*

*Answer thou*

Répond, qu'il réponde, dons, dez, dent.

*I may answer*

Je réponde, des, de, di- ons, diez, dent,

Je répondrois. *I should.*

*I should answer*

Je répondisse, dissés, dit; nous répondissions, dissi- ez, dissent.

*I have answered*  
j'aye repondu.

*I should have answered*  
j'aurois repondu.

*I might have answered*  
j'eusse repondu.

*I have answered*  
j'auray repondu.

Repondre, *to answer.*

Repondant, *answering.*

Repondu, *answered.*

à de pour sans	Repondre	in of for without	answer- ing.
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**Rire, to laugh:**

**Indicative**

*I laugh*

je rie, tu ries, il rit ; nous  
rions, vous riez, ils rient.

*I did laugh*

je riois, tu riois, il ricit ;  
nous rions, vous riez, ils  
rioient.

*I laughed*

je ris, tu ris, il rit ; nous  
rîmes, vous rîtez, ils ri-  
rent.

j'ay ry, *I have laughed.*

j'avois ry, *I had laughed.*

je riray, *I will laugh.*

*Laugh thou, &c.*

Ry, qu'il rie, rions, riez,  
qu'ils rient.

*I may laugh*

je rie, tu ries, il rie  
nous rions, riez, rient.

je rirois, *I should laugh*

*I should laugh*

je risse, sies. rit ; nous  
rissions, sriez, rissent.

j'aye ry, *I have laughed*

*I should have laughed*  
j'aurois ry.

j'eusse ry, *the same as*  
*above.*

*I have laughed,*

J'auray ry.

**Infinitive.**

**Rire, to laugh.**

**Riant, laughing.**

**Ry, laughed.**

à de pour sans	Rire	in of for without	Laughing
-------------------------	------	----------------------------	----------

**Suffire, to suffice.**

Je suffis, sis, fit ; nous  
suffisons, sez, sent.

*I did suffice,*

Je suffisois, sois, soit, si-  
ons, siez, soient.

# Of the Irregular Verbs. 133

## I sufficed.

Je suffis, fis, fit, îmes, fi-  
s, firent

J'ay suffi, *I have sufficed.*  
J'avois suffi, *I had suffi-*  
*ced.*

Je suffiray, *I will suffice.*  
*Suffice thou.*

Suffis, qu'il suffise, suf-  
fisons, sez, sent.

*I may suffice,*  
Je suffisse, ses, fise, nous  
suffissions, iez, fissent.

*I should suffice.*  
Je suffirois, ois, oit, ri-  
s, riez, roient.

*I should suffice,*  
Je suffisse, isses, it, fimes,  
ites, issent.

J'aye suffi, *I have sufficed.*  
J'aurois suffi, *I should*  
*have sufficed.*

eusse suffi, *the same as a-*  
*bove.*

J'auray suffi, *I have suf-*  
*ficed.*

Suffire, *to suffice.*

Suffisant, *sufficing.*

Suffi, *sufficed.*

{	Suf-	in	{	suffi-	
		of			cing
		for			
		without			

Suivre, Pour suivre,  
*to follow. & to prosecute.*

## Indicative.

### I follow.

Je suy, tu suis, il suit,  
Nous suivons, vez, vent.

*I did follow,*  
Je suivais, vois, voit,  
vions, viez, voient.

*I followed.*  
Je suivis, vis, vit; Nous  
suivîmes, vîtes, virent.

J'ay suivi, *I have fol-*  
*lowed.*

J'avois suivi, *I had fol-*  
*lowed.*

Je suivray, *I will follow.*

## Imperative.

*Follow thou, &c.*  
Suis, qu'il suive, sui-  
vons, vez, vent.

## Optative:

### I may follow.

Je suive, ves, ve, vions,  
viez, vent.

Je suivrais, *I should fol-*  
*low.*

Je suivisse, visses, vit;  
Nous

Nous suivissions, suiviez,  
vissent.

J'aye suivi, *I have fol-  
lowed*

J'aurois suivi, *I should  
have followed.*

J'eusse suivi, *the same as  
above.*

*I have followed.*

J'auray suivi, &c.

**Infinitive.**

Suivre, *to follow.*

Suivant, *following.*

Suivi, *followed.*

à  
de Sui- | in  
pour vre, | of  
sans } for  
          | without  
          } follow-  
          } ing.

Taire, } *But 'tis better be-  
to con- } ing reciprocal, as  
ceal. } je me tais.*

*I conceal.*

Je tais, tu tais, il tait;  
Nous taisons, sez. sent.

*I did conceal.*

Je taisois, fois, soit; nous  
taisions, siez, soient.

*I concealed.*

Je teus, tu teus, il teut;  
Nous teumes, vous teu-  
tes, ils teurent;

J'ay tû *I have concealed*

J'avois tû, *I had concealed*

Je tairay, *I will conceal*

*Conceal thou, &c.*

Tais, qu'il taise, taison

taisez, qu'ils taisent.

*I may conceal.*

Je taise, ses, se, sion  
siez, sent.

Je tairois, *I should conceal*

Je teusse, *the same  
above.*

J'aye tû *I have concealed*

*I should have concealed*

J'aurois tû.

J'eusse tû, *the same  
above.*

J'auray tû *I have concealed*

Taire, *to conceal.*

Taisant, *concealing.*

Tû, *concealed.*

Traire, *to milk.*

**Indicative.**

*I milk.*

Je trais, tu trais, il traie  
nous trayons, yez, ye

*I did milk.*

Je trayois, yois, yoi

*Tirer is said commonly*

*her Tenses.*

ot Attraire, distraire,

traire, portraire, fo

strai

traiv  
us be

Tb  
fed

her

he

the F

Futur

ay v

ists

Surm

Je c

raint.

quent

Je c

quoit

ent.

Je c

quit, c

ent.

I

ay c

I

J'av



# Of the Irregular Verbs. 135

traive, are not in use but  
in the Infinitive.

**Vaincre,**

*To overcome.*

*This Verb is scarcely  
used in the Present, nei-  
ther in the Imperfect of  
the Indicative; but in  
the Preterits, and in the  
Future, as Je vainquis,  
j'ay vaincu, je vaincray  
in its place we use.*

**Surmonter. Convaincre,**  
*To convince.*

*I convince.*

Je convains, vains,  
vainc, vainquons, quez,  
quent.

*I did convince.*

Je convainquois, quois,  
quoit, quions, quiez, quoi-  
ent.

*I convinced,*

Je convainquis, quis,  
quit, quîmes, quîtes, qui-  
ent.

*I have convinced.*

J'ay convaincu.

*I had convinced.*

J'avois convaincu,

*I will convince,*  
Je convaincray.

*Convince thou.*

Convains, qu'il con-  
vainque, convainquons,  
quez, quent.

*I may convince.*

Je convainque, ques,  
que, quions, quiez, quent.  
Je convaincrais. *I should.*

*I should convince,*

Je convainquisse, quisses  
quit, quissions quissiez,  
quissent,

*I have convinced,*

J'ay convaincu,

*I should have convinced*

J'aurois convaincu.

*I should have convinced*

J'eusse convaincu

*I have convinced*

J'auray convaincu

**Convaincre, to convince**

**Convainquant, convincing.**

**Convaincu, convinced**

à	Convaincre.	ins	con-
de		of	
pour		for	
sans		without	
		ing.	

**Vivre**

Vivre, *to live*

Indicative

*I live*

Je vis, tu vis, il vit; nous vivons, vez, vent.

*I did live*

Je vivois, vois, voit; nous vivions, viez, voient

*I lived*

Je vécus, quis, quit, quîmes, quîtes, quirent

J'ay vécu, *I have lived*j'avois vécu, *I had lived*je vivray, *I will live**Live thou*

Vy, qu'il vive, vivons; vivez, qu'ils vivent.

*I may live*

je vive, ves, ve; nous vivions, viez, vent.

je vivrois, *I should live.**I should live*

je vecusse, cusses, cut; nous vecussions, cussiez, cussent.

j'aye vécu, *I have lived*j'aurois vécu, *I should.*j'eusse vécu, *I should.*j'auray vécu, *I have liv.*Vivre, *to live.*Vivant, *living.*Vêcu, *lived.*

à	Vivre	in	Living
de		of	
pour		for	
sans		without	

## Of the Adverbs:

The Adverbs are a part of Speech called Adverbs, because they are joyned with the Verbs. I will insert here those which scarcely you can find in the Dictionary, and which are the best.

ça joyned with the Verb Venir, has relation to a place near us; venez ça, come hither.

D'ailleurs has two significations, first it signifies as the word besides in English, as d'ailleurs il est honnête homme, besides he's an honest Man.

D'ail-

**D'ailleurs** being constructed with any other part of Speech, signifies from another place, as *je viens d'ailleurs*, I come from another place.

**Parmy** and **Entre** do differ in this, that **Parmy** expresses more properly a confused mixture of persons, or any other Subjects; as *il ya une coutume parmey les Turcs*, there is a custome among the Turks.

**Entre** is more restrained, and signifies properly a thing standing in the middle or between others; *il ya une grande querelle entre eux*, there is a great division between them.

Adverbs of Time.

**Fois** signifies Time joyned with any number.

**Toutes les fois**, every  
**Plusieurs fois**, several  
**Tant de fois**, so many  
**Autant de fois**, as many

Time.

**de guet à pens**, for the  
**à propos**, purposely (once  
**tout exprès**, on purpose,  
**de propos délibéré**, on set  
**purpose**.

Of moving and acting.  
**à l'envers**, topside down.  
**à tâtons**, Blindfold.

**à reculons**, backwards.  
**à pié ferme**, stedfastly.  
**à côté**, side way.

**à pas**, step by step.  
**à tout doucement**, soft & fair  
**à petit à petit**, by little & little.  
**à l'assaut**, headly.

Of Earnestness.  
**à bon escient**, in earnest.

Of Heedlessness.

**à dépourveu**, unawares  
**à l'improviste**, accidentally  
**à l'écart**, heedlessly  
**à la légère**, slightly over  
**à la volée**, at random  
**à l'aveugle**, for  
**manière d'aquit**, for  
**safeties sake**.

## Of contrariety.

au contraire, *en the contrary*

à l'opposite, *quite cross*  
à contre poil, *cross the grain*

à rebours, *quite contrary*  
tant s'en faut } *far from*  
bien loin de, } *that.*

## Of Incertitude.

à l'aventure, *at a venture*  
à tout hazard, *at hazard*  
cela peut-être, *that may be*  
il se peut faire, *it may be*  
peut être que, *may be that*

*A Conjunction is a part of Speech joyning the Words and Sentences together.*

*The Copulatives joyn the Subject to the other, though it be different.*

Aussi, *also*  
et, *and*  
joint que, *as also*  
puis, *then*  
même, *even*  
aussi bien que, *as well as.*

*The Disjunctives dis-*

*sans doute que, without doubt that.*

## Of Intreaty.

de grace, *graciously*  
je vous en conjure, *I intreat you*

## Of Denying.

en aucune manière, *upon no terms.*

## Of Quantity.

combien, *how much*  
trop, *too*  
trop peu, *too little*  
tant, *so much.*

*joyn the Subject from the other:*

ou, *or*  
ou bien, *or else*  
ou plutôt, *or rather*  
toutes fois, *nevertheless*  
mais, *but.*

*But has two significations: first, when it begins a Sentence or a Discourse*

it signifies mais : but when  
it is found after the Ne-  
gative Not, or Nothing,  
or being immediately after  
the Verb, it signifies Que;  
and in that Case it asks al-  
ways the Negative Ne to  
be put before the same  
Verb, though it be not ex-  
pressed in English; as, je  
n'ay que des chelins, I

have but shillings.

Nous ne faisons que  
commencer, we do but  
begin.

Nous n'avons rien à  
vous donner qu'un jam-  
bon, we have nothing to  
give you but a Gammon.

Je ne doute pas que. I  
do not doubt but, &c.

Preposition is a part of Speech which goes before the  
Nouns & Pronouns.

Chez, at, signifies properly a dwelling of a house or  
home; as Serez vous chez vous, will you be at home?  
J'ay été chez luy ce matin, I went to him this  
morning.

Sans, without, joyned with the Participle changes  
it in the Infinitive; as sans faire, without doing.

A l'entour, about, governs the Genitive Case; as à  
l'entour de Londres, about, or round about London.

Auprez and prez govern the Genitive Case; as  
prez du feu, near the fire.

Au dessus above, governs the Genitive; as au dessus  
de luy, above him.

Au devant, before, governs the Genitive; as au de-  
vant de luy, before him; il est allé au devant de  
luy, he's gone to meet him.

Vis à vis, over-against; vis à vis de l'Eglise, over-  
against the Church.

A l'endroit, towards; à l'endroit de son frere, to-  
wards his brother.



En and Dans, in, is put very seldom before the Articles, le, la, les, but it is expressed by au, à la in the Singular, and aux in the Plural.

Except when the Article suffers an Apostrophe; as Il ya bien du poisson dans l'eau, there are many fishes in the water.

On a veu un signe en l'air, they saw a sign in the heaven.

Pour, for, as for my part, pour moy.

### Of the Interjections:

Interjection is a part of Speech, and it betokens a sudden Passion of the mind under an imperfect voice.

Ha, ah,  
 Courage, Conrage,  
 O ho, O,  
 Paix, paix, peace:

Of the right use of some Words and Phrases, according to Mr. DeVaugelas

A Affinque, that, is put instead of à celle fin de.

Approcher, to approach, is taken diversly, as il approche de cela, he is like that, and signifies a comparison; il approche la personne du Roy, he enjoys the Kings favour.

S'Approcher de quequ'un, to come near some body

Aller au devant de quequ'un, to meet some body; as il alla au devant de luy, nor il luy alla au devant.

S'Attaquer

*Of the Right use of Words.* 141

S'Attaquer à quequ'un, *to attack some, is better*  
en attaquer quequ'un.

Au travers du corps, *through the body; not au travers*  
corps; Biend'autrui, *the others good, not le bien*  
autres.

Bienfaiteur benefactor, *not bienfaicteur, so*  
malfaiteur malefactor, *not malfaicteur.*

Blamer, *to blame, not taxer, except, for subsidies.*

Breve, breveté brevemeut, *short, shortness, shortly,*  
brieve, brieveté.

Bref, en bref, en somme, *at last, are not in use,*  
we say enfin, en un mot.

Consommer, *signifies a perfection of any thing, as*  
une vertu consommée, *a perfect virtue.*

Consumer *signifies to spend, to destroy.*

Courir and courre, *are taken indifferently, tho'*  
courre *is more elegant in expressing the exercises of*  
entry, *as courre le sanglier, to hunt the Boar;*  
courre la poste, *to run the Post.*

Débarquer, *to disembark; not desembarquer.*

Découverte du nouveau monde, *the discovery of*  
the New World; *not decouverteure.* Demy, *half with-*  
out c.

Excusable, *excusable; is in use for persons and*  
things: Pardonable, *for things and not for persons.*

Face, *Face; is used more in artificial, than na-*  
tural

142 *Of the Right use of Words.*

tural things, *as la face d'une Maison, d'une ville, R, F*  
*the Prospect of a House, of a City.*  
 Visage, *Face*; is taken for persons. *Re*  
*M*

Faute and à faute d'argent, *by wanting Money, is*  
*better than par faute d'argent.* *Re*  
*Al*

Feliciter quèqu'un d'une bonne fortune, *to congratulate.* *Re*  
*gratulate.*

Se faire fort, *to answer for*; une femme se fait  
 fort, *not forte*, elles se font fort, *not fortes* so de  
 meurer court, *to be gravel'd*; *not courte.* *S, M*  
*in*  
*I*  
*mi*  
*mi*

P, Parens is not only understood for Father and Mo-  
 ther, but also for all our Relations.

Proches neers, is allowed only to the Father, Mo-  
 ther, Brethren and Sisters. *T, T*  
*fir*  
*th*  
*Tr*

Parricide, is used for a man who killeth his Fa-  
 ther, Mother, Brother, Sister, and his Prince. *ter*

Jouer une piece à quequ'un, *to do a trick to some*  
*not faire une piece.*

Plier, *to plie.*

Ployer, *to bow*; il ploye sous l'autorité, *he bows*  
*under the Authority*; il ploye les genoux, *he bows*  
*the knees.* *V, I*  
*wo*  
*la*  
*Vi*

Il plie bagage, *he disposeth of his Goods.* *joyne*

Promener, *to walk*; is better than pourmener. *me*  
*chev*

Q, Quèque, for about is written without S, yet  
 the Plural il y avoit quèque cent personnes  
 there were about a hundred People. *Guar*  
*Il*  
*rut,*  
*& so*  
*forti*

à Quoy instead of qui, c'est un vice à quoy il e-  
 sujet, 'tis a vice to which he's Subject; not à qui  
 auquel, because the Relative is for things inanimate  
 ce sont des maux à quoy il faut remedier, *they are*  
*evils to which we must remedy.* *R Rail*

Of the Right use of Words. 143

Rais, Beams, for the Moon, Rayons, for the Sun.  
Reciproque, is for two only.

Mutuel, is for many.

Regaler, to give; is very elegant:

À la reserve de, except; instead of à la reservation

Mettez ce tableau de ce sens là, put that Picture  
in that way; Je me souviens, or il m'en souvient,  
I remember; Sur le minuit is in use, not sur la  
minuit, about mid-night; minuit sonné, after  
mid night struck, not minuit-sonné.

Temperament, and temperature are in use, the  
first signifies the composition of persons or things,  
the other signifies the disposition of the Air.

Trouver and prouver, to find and prove, are bet-  
ter then treuver and preuver.

Il a six cent pieces vaillant, not valant, he's  
worth six hundred Pounds; tho' you say piece va-  
lant tant, a piece being worth so much.

Vn requires after it self the singular Number, tho'  
joyned with a plural Number, as Cinquante & un hom-  
me fifty one men; we say nevertheless vint & un  
chevaux, speaking of those Horse-men called the Lifes  
Guards.

Il vècut and il vequit he lived, il vèquit & mou-  
rut, is better than il vècut & mourut, but il vècut  
& sortit du monde, is more elegant than il vècut &  
sortit.

## Of the Gallicisms.

Aller and venir, *to go, to come.*

Those Verbs are now much in use.

*Aller*, expresses the thing which is to be done a little space of time, as *je vais luy dire, I will tell him now.*

*Venir* signifies the thing already done, as *il vient de venir, he came just now*; *il vient de mourir, he is dead just now.*

Faillir, Penser, *to fall, to think.*

Those are taken instead of *presque*, almost, as *J'ay failli de tomber, I fall almost.*

*J'ay pensé mourir, I am almost dead*; and you use these two Verbs in all their Tenses and Persons according to your want.

*Il n'en est pas de même d'un bienfait comme d'une dette, 'tis not with a benefit as with a debt*; *il n'en est pas de même d'un Prince comme d'un Particulier, 'tis not with a Prince as with a Particular.*

Avoir beau.

*This Phrase is taken instead of en vain, in vain*; as *il a beau crier, he laments in vain*; *j'ay beau luy écrire, I write to him in vain.*

*Buiffonniere faire l'école buiffonniere, to play the truant, or seek Birds nest when they should be at School.*

*Cageoler, to prattle, is only used in Love, as elle est bien cageolée, she is much pratted.*

Cracher au bassin }  
graissier la patte, } *to give ready Money.*

Casser,



passer, to turne out of Service:

Charivaris, a great noise at night.

Chamade, the sounding of Trumpets; sonner la chamade, to call on.

Chamaillis, skirmish.

Chamarré as chamarré d'or, & d'argent, all over Gold and Silver.

Champs, donner la clef des champs, to give liberty.

Chandelle, Candle.

se vient brûler à la chandelle, He has disclosed his own knavery.

le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle, it will not quit cost.

monter au grenier sans chandelle, to light in aurd,

Chemin, way.

couper chemin, à, to barr.

gagner chemin, to make speed.

Chemise, Shirt.

m'en souvient autant que de ma premiere chemise, I remember it as well as the hour I was born in.

Cheval, Horse.

un cheval de trompette, one whom no big, no bugs words can terrifie.

tenir bien à cheval, to ride comely.

Chien, Dog.

faire le chien couchant, to play the base fellow.

tout d'une venue comme la jambe d'un chien, all of a bigness, like a post.

Chapon, Capon.

à les mains en chapon rôti, he is a thief.

U

Clo-

Clocher, *Steeple.*Il entre à l'Eglise par le clocher, *he is lame.*Clou, *Nail.*Je luy ay bien rivé ses cloux, *I gave him a good answer.*Cela ne vaut pas un clou à souffler, *it is not worth a pin.*Conte, *reckon.* Il a son conte, *he is very merry.*Ce lieu est condamné *it is an unwholesome place.*Conte, *tale.* Conte de la cicoigne, *tale of a tub.*Corne, *horn.* Baïsser les cornes, *to humble himself.*Lever les cornes, *to grow proud.*Bailler des plus cornües, *to tell many a loud lye.*Corps, *body.* Marcher en corps, *to go along together.*Prendre au corps, *to arrest.* Corps de cuirasse, *Carapace.*Corps de garde, *a court of guard.*Cotte, *a coat.* Cotte de mailles, *a coat of mail.*Couche, *a bedstead.* Couché à quatre pattes, *prostrated.*Coucher à l'enseigne de l'étoile, *to lie without a night.*Couleur, *Colour.* Il en parle comme un aveugle de couleurs, *he speaks he knows not what.*Vent coulis, *the hurtful wind which blows through a hole, crevice, or cranny.*Coup, *a blow.* Faire un coup de sa main, *to play a lewd part.*Faire d'une pierre deux coups, *to make a double use of his travel.*Coup d'essay, *a master piece.* Porter coup, *to attack to the purpose it was directed unto.*Deux mots à coupe queue, *but two bare words.*Couper l'herbe sous les pieds à, *to supplant.*

Coupe

Couper les ongles de près à, *to keep very near.*

Courage, *heart.* Il a bon courage, mais les jambes luy faillent, *his heart is good, but his heels ( viz means ) do fail him.*

Courroye, *a thong.* Allonger la courroye, *to delay.*

Court, *short.* Demeure r court, *to be at non plus:*

Couteau, *a knife.* Jouer des couteaux, *to fight:*

Couver, *to brood.* Il couve un mauvais oeuf, *he nourishes an ill design.*

Couvrir, *to cover.* Couvrir la joüe, *to give a box on the ear.*

Cracher, *to spit.* C'est luy tout craché, *he resembles him in every part:*

Cracher un jacobin, *to spit out a dot of phlegm*

Crapaut, *a Toad.* Il est chargé d'argent comme un crapaut de plumes, *he has no money at all.*

Creance d'un Ambassadeur, *the effect or substance of an Ambassador.*

Plaisir à credit, *a slight pleasure.*

Crier, *to cry.* Crier au renard, *to rail on bitterly.*

Croire, *to believe.* S'en faire croire, *to over-rule.*

Cru, *a growth.* Cela n'est pas de son crû, *that is not of his doing.*

Danser. Il ne sçait sur quel pié danser, *he is at his wits end.*

Dé a Dice. Sans flatter le dé, *roundly.*

Dent, *a tooth.* Il luy porta une dent de lait, *he bore a grudge.*

Il a les dents à masehecoulis le haut defendant le bas, *he has a thin row of teeth, whose stench and rottenness drive men from his trench.*

Battre le tambour avec les dents, *to chatter*

Mettre sur les dents, *to toil out.*

- Montrer les dents à, *to grin at*. Parler à un dea  
grosses dents, *to check one*. Prendre le frein aux  
dents, *to take the bit between the Teeth*. Prendre  
la lune aux dents, *to perform impossibilities*.  
Dénier, *to disgrace publicly*; on le decrie comme  
la vieille monnoye, *he has a sad report among the  
People*.  
Désaire, *to break*; Se désaire de, *to deliver himself  
from*; Se désaire soy même, *to murder himself*.  
Démètre, *to displace*; Il s'est demis de son office, *he  
has resigned his office*.  
Dêrobê, *Stollen*; une porte dêrobée, *a secret door*.  
Diable, *Devil*; Il n'est pas si Diable qu'il est noir,  
*He is not so lewd as he looks*.  
Difficile, *hard*; Il fait le difficile, *he's very hard  
to be intreated*.  
Dire, *to say*; Par où dire, *by hear say*.  
Donner, *to give*; Donner dedans à, *to break in upon*;  
En donner d'une, *to tell a lie*; Donner vogue à,  
*to authorize*; Se donner du bon tems, *to live  
merryly*; Donner gagné, *to grant it*.  
Dormir, *to sleep*; Dormir la grasse matinée, *to lye  
in Bed long a mornings*; contes à Dormir de bout,  
*idle Tales*.  
Doux, *sweet*; Taille douce, *sweet cutting*; Faire  
les doux yeux, *to counterfeit Civilities*; Faire les  
doux yeux à, *to play at boe-peep with*; Filer doux,  
*to spe ak fair*.  
Eau, *water*; Amener l'eau au moulin, *to draw in  
gain*, Etre en eau, *to sweat*; Mettre de l'eau dans  
son vin, *to temper himself*; Nager en grande eau  
*to haunt a place with Honour and gain*.

embarquer, *to imbarke*; s'Embarquer sans biscuit,  
*to undertake any thing without help.*  
 empêché. *busie*. Vous faites bien de l'empêché,  
*you make as though.*  
 emporter, *to carry*; autant en emporte le vent, *so*  
*much breath is lost*. Il se laisse emporter au vent,  
*he is inconstant.*  
 encouleur, *gesture*; Il est d'une bonne encouleur,  
*He is of fresh countenance.*  
 endosser, *to indorse*. Endosser le harnois, *to arm*  
*himself.*  
 enfant, *a child*; Enfant sans souci, *a spend thrift*  
*Companion.*  
 entendre, *to understand*, Il entend le numero, *He*  
*is thoroughly acquainted with the matter.* Il n'en  
 entend que le haut Alleman, *he understands not a*  
 *jot.* s'Entendre avec *to practice under-hand with.*  
 être, *a steep ascent*. Il est à l'erte, *he is careful, cir-*  
*cumspect.*  
 écot, *a shot*. Parler par écot, *to speak by turns.*  
 épaule. *shoulder*. Baïsser les épaules, *to yield*. Hausser  
 les épaules, *to lift up the shoulders*. Porter sur les  
 épaules, *to grow weary of some body*. Sentir son  
 épaule de mouton, *to smell very rank.*  
 être, en voulez vous être (*at play*) *will you make one.*  
 Vous y êtes, *you are in the right.*  
 fait, *done*. Il fait bien son petit fait, *he manages*  
*discreetly his mean Estate*. C'est fait de moy, *I am*  
*undone*. C'en est fait, *the matter is already passed.*  
 Son procez est fait, *he is already Convicted and Con-*  
*demned*. Cela vaut fait, *the matter is as good as*  
*done.*  
 faillir, *to fail*. Il faillit belle, *he had a fair escape.*  
 Faire



Faire, *to do*. Faire aiguade, *to water*. Faire des armes, *to fence*. Faire la barbe à un, *to surpass one*. Faire de tous bois flèches, *to know no longer what to do*. Faire bon pour, *to answer for some*. Faire la petite bouche, *to mince*. Faire un bringué à, *to drink to*. Faire la buée, *to wash a bucket*. Faire de cent sous quatre, *to consume a great sum quickly*. Faire une chambre, *to dress up a chamber*. Faire ses choux gras, *to improve his Estate by*. Faire corvée, *to do a thing unwillingly*. Faire la cuisine, *to dress meat*. Faire la culbute, *to play the tumbler*. Faire ledemy saut, *to caper on a pair Gallows*. Faire le dessus, *to signorize, also to sing a triple part*. Faire état de, *to purpse*. Faire faire, *to cause, or help to be done*. Faire frasque à, *to consen some*. Faire gille, *to flee*. Faire gloire, *to take pride in*. Faire halte, *to stop*. Faire jambe de vin, *to drink before taking a journey*. Faire le limesourde, *to make as though he heard n't what was spoken*. Faire main basse, *to put all unto the Sword*. Faire main forte, *to joyn strongly with*. Faire sa main, *to enrich himself*. Faire le mauvais, *to crack*. Faire mine, *to seem*. Faire la mine, *to lowre upon*. Faire bonne mine, & mauvais jeu, *to set a good face to a bad matter*. Faire mort, on le faisoit mort, *they gave him out for dead*. Faire la nique, *to mock*. Faire l'oreille sourde, *to be deaf of that Ear*. Faire un faux pas, *to slip*. Faire ses petits, *to kisle*. Faire le procez à, *to arraign*. Faire raffle, *to sweep all before him*. Faire serment, *to take his Oath*. Faire tenir une chose, *to convey a thing*. Faire tête, *to sist*: Faire visage de bois, *to shut the door against*. Faire voile, *to set sail*. Avoir fort à faire, *to be extreamly busie*.

Ferrer.

Ferrer, to *Shoe*; Ferrer la mulle à, do bring in a false reckoning unto.

Fesse, a buttock; n'y aller que d'une fesse, to work by halves.

Feu, fire, j'en mettray le doigt au feu, I dare answer for.

Fin, cunning; Fine mouche, a subtle Fox; à fin contre fin, craft meets with cunning.

Fort, je me fais fort de cela, I take that matter upon me.

Gambades, Gamble, payer en Gambades, to run away when he should pay.

Gents Gents de sac & de corde, Rascals.

Gibbier, Game Fowl, cecy n'est pas de nôtre Gibier, this is not our profession.

Gob, il l'aualla tout de gob, he swallowed it.

Haut, High, haute mer, deep Sea.

Huis, a door, à huis clos, prively, à huis ouvert, openly.

Jambe, Leg, donner le croc en jambe à, to give a fall.

Jeu, play, mettre en jeu, to stake in play, tirer son épingle du jeu, to slip his neck out of the collar.

Intéret, interest, j'y ay intérêt, it touches me, il n'y a pas grand intérêt en cela, it greatly boods not.

Journée, aujour la journée, only from hand to mouth.

Langue, Tongue, avoir la langue bien pendue, to have eloquent and glib Tongue in his head: prendre langue, to learn news.

Lever, to rise, lever boutique, to set up a Shop; lever un enfant des fons, to christen a child at the Font.

Loup, a Wolf: hurler avec les loups, to play the rude companion in a rude company.

Main,

- Main, *hand*, mettre la main à la pâte, *to assist*.  
 Manche, *baft*, jeter le manche apres la coigné,  
*upon the loss of some to forego all*. Ce'st me autre  
 paire de manches, *this is another manner of matter*.  
 Manger, *to eat*. Vous mangeriez vos doigts á force  
 de lecher, *you would lick your lips after them*.  
 Manger son pain blanc le premier, *to spend his best*  
*abilities in Estate or Body on his youth*. Il a mangé  
 de la vache enragée, *he has endured much hardness*.  
 Manger son blé en herbe, *to waste his Revenue be-*  
*fore it comes*. Marchandise de gueule, *Vicinals*.  
 Marchander, *as que marchandez vous, why do you*  
*delay*. Marchand de peaux d'anguilles, *a poor*  
*Fellow*. Marcher du paire avec, *to go rank in rank*  
*with*. Marrotte, *a Scepter*. Il luy en fit porter la  
 marotte, *he made him Commander of it*. Mauvais  
 faire le mauvais, *to swager on his own Valour*. Sen-  
 tir mauvais, *to stink*. Medecin d'eau douce, *an*  
*unskillful Physitian*. Mener battant, *to drive be-*  
*fore with blowes*. Mal mener, *to abuse*. Mentir, le  
 bon sang ne peut mentir, *a noble nature will not*  
*yield unto base conditions*.  
 Mer, *Sea*. Singler en haute mer, *to Sail in the*  
*Main*. Faire mauvais ménage, *to agree ill together*.  
 Mettre, *to put*. Mettre au net, *to write a thing fair*.  
 Mettre en train, *to introduce, or put in the way*  
*unto*. Mettre à raison, *to compel into order*.  
 Mine, *countenance*. Faire bonne mine, *to make a*  
*good shew*. Moule du pourpoint, *a carcass*.  
 Mourir, *to die*. Cela me fait mourir, *that vexeth*  
*me*.  
 Nez, *Nose*. Il a le nez tourné à la friandise, *he's*  
*lickorous*. Ne regarder plus loin que le bout du  
 nez,

nez, *to be negligent.* Il se retira avec un pied de nez, *he slunk away with shame.* Saigner du nez, *a mans heart to faint.*

Oeil, *eye.* Il a un oiel aux chams l'autre en la-ville, *he minds two things at once.*

Ongle, *Nail.* Il a du sang aux ongles, *he is resolute; courageous,* rongner les ongles de prez, *to bold some body short.*

Oreille, *ear.* Il a l'oreille au vent, *he is attentive* Rompre les oreilles à, *to trouble with over-much.* Se faire tirer l'oreille, *to need long intreaty.*

Passer, *to pass.* Il se passe de peu, *he is content with a little.* Je ne m'en puis pas passer, *I cannot be without it.* Un passe par tout, *a key that opens all the doors of a house.*

Pied, *foot.* Il tient pied à boules, *he follows the business thoroughly.*

Piquer, *to prick.* Se piquer d'honneur, *to affect honour* piquer, *to be offended.* Prendre, *to take.* Il luy en a bien pris *it has been well for him.* Prendre a partie, *to set himself against.* Prendre sur le fait, *to find in the deed doing* Il se prit, il se mit a rire, *he began to laugh.* S'en prendre a quelqu'un, *to accuse some.*

Repondre, *to answer.* Repondre de quelqu'un, *to be surety for some.*

Revenir, *to return.* Cela me revient bien, *I like it passing well.* Cela me revient au coeur, à la bouche, *it vexes me at the very heart.* Cel me revient à beau coup d'argent, *that cost me a great deal of money.*

Tems, *time.* Il a fait son tems, *'tis grown old.*

Tenir, *to hold.* Tenir ferme, *to be firm* Tenir de court, *to lay hard.* Il se tient a un sou, *he sticks at a*

penny. A cela netienne, *let that be no hindrance*. Il tient a luy que, *he is the only cause*. Il ne tient qu'à cela, *there needs but that*. Je tiens cela de luy, *I have all that from him*. Vous ne m'y tenez pas, *you have me not there as yet*. Il en tient, *he is deceived*. Tete, *head*. Tete verte, *hair-brain'd Cockicomb*. Tete a tete, *face to face*. Il n'en fait qu'à sa tete, *he does no more then he thinks good*. laver la tete, *to chide*. Tirer, *to draw*. Cela tire à consequence, *that gives an example*. Tirer son é pingle du jeu, *to flinch away in an extremity*. Tirer à la fin, *to lie a dying*. Tirer le rideau, *to display*. Tirer les vers du nez, *to draw secrets out of*. Tonner, *to thunder*. On n'oïoit pas Dieu tonner, *the noise they made was most extream*. Tort, *wrong*. Il a tort, *he is to blame*. Il a le tort, *his cause is naught*. Tour, *a turn*. Le tour du bâton, *vails coming unto an Officer besides his ordinary wages*. Tourner casaque, *to turn his coat; viz his Faith, his Prince, or his Religion, and follow another*. Trencher, *to cut*. Trencher du grand, *to take a great deal of state upon him*. Trencher net court, *to speak distinctly and shortly*. Troussier, *to truss*. Ils penserent a troussier leurs quilles, *they thought for their departure*.

Venir, *to come*. Cela luy vient bien, *that fits him well*. Venir à bout de, *to perform*. Venir au devant de, *to meet with*. Venir à bout de, *to overcome some*. Il est venu à bout de son diner, *he eat all his dinner*. Vent, *wind*. J'enay eu le vent, *I got an mocking of it*. Vent en poupe, *a good success*. Etre au dessus du vent, *to flourish*.



Of some Englicisms turn'd in French to be us'd but in the following Phrases.

To ask for demander, ask for your drink demandez à boire ask for him, demandez le

To ache, to be sore, faire mal à. My head aches, is sore ; la tête me fait mal.

To be, devoir, avoir, you are to do that, vous devez faire cela.

You are but nine years old, vous n'avez que neuf ans I am ten, j'en ay dix.

To be, Faire. It is cold, il fait froid.

But que ; to be us'd but, à nes'en servir que.

To beat, courir ; my Horse will beat yours ; mon cheval court mieux que le vôtre.

To bow, Faire la reverence ; Bow to my Lady, faites la reverence à Madame.

To blow, se moucher ; Blow your Nose : Mouchez vous.

To bring, Amener ; Bring your Wife, amenez votre femme.

To call for, Appeller : call for him, appelez le.

To come out of, venir de. He comes out of Holland, il vient d'Hollande.

To do, se porter : how do you, comment vous portez vous.

To fight a Duel, se battre en Duel.

To follow, étudier ; he follows his Books, il étudie.

To go for a Souldier, aller à la guerre.

To go to Cards, jouer aux cartes.

Hard, bien. He drinks hard, il boit bien.

To have, desirer. I will have you to do so, je desire que vous fassiez ainsi.

*To hold, arrêter: hold, arrête: hold there ho, tou beau;*

*Horse-back. à cheval.*

*Into, au, aux, Put the Horses into the Coach mettez les chevaux au carosse.*

*I go into the Country, je m'en vais aux chams.*

*In the, du. The best in the World, le meilleur du monde.*

*To keep, avoir. He keeps his Coach, il a carrosse.*

*Knight of the Post, homme qui jure à tort & à travers.*

*To lo k well, avoir bonne mine.*

*To lik, sembler. how do you like this house? que vous semble de cette maison?*

*To be like, ressembler à, he is like his brother, il ressemble à son frere.*

*To mock, se moquer de:*

*To marry Epouser.*

*To play, faire.*

*He plays the Physician, Il fait le Medecin.*

*To ride the great horse, apprendre a monter à cheval.*

*To remember, faire ses baise-mains. Remember me to her, faites luy mes baise-mains.*

*To stay for, attendre stay for me, attendez moy.*

*To pare, couper, pare your nails, coupez vos ongles.*

*To say, être, what says the Clock, qu'elle heure est il?*

*Sweet, chere, cher, sweet Madam, ma chere Dame.*

*With, de même de 'tis not with a Prince as with a Subject. Il ne n est pas de même d'un Prince comme d'un sujet.*

*With*

*With*, de. *Dead with hunger*, mort de faim.  
*Upon*, de. *Have mercy upon me*, aye pitié de moy.  
*To use*, se servir. *He uses that book*, il se sert  
de ce livre. *To use*, avoir coutume de. *To be used*,  
etre accoutumé à. *To use well*, agir bien avec. *To*  
*use ill*, mal traiter

*Familiar Phrases.*

'Twas not my mind at all to give you any *Dialogues*, supposed you should make them by your self as I did with my Scholars, which did them two days after they runned through my Rules: But to spare your money at first in buying any *French Book* for the pronounciation, I thought fit to set some *Phrases* and *Dialogues* here, to please some which did desire it of me.

Bon jour Monsieur,  
 Madame, Mademoizelle,  
 Bon soir,  
 Comment vous portez  
 vous ?

*Good morrow Sir.*  
*Madam, my Lady, Mistris.*  
*Good night.*  
*How do you ?*

Fort bien à vôtre service.  
 D'ou venez vous,  
 Je viens de chez nous,  
 Avez vous déjeuné,  
 Pas encor,  
 Voulez vous dejeuner,  
 Je vous remercie,  
 Je n'ay pas d'appetit,  
 Qu'avez vous,  
 J'ay mal à la tete,

*Very well at your service.*  
*Whence come you ?*  
*I come from our house.*  
*Have you broke fast ?*  
*Not yet.*  
*Will you break fast ?*  
*I thank you.*  
*I have no stomach,*  
*What ails you ?*  
*My head akes.*

J'ay

J'ay mal aux dents,  
 Seez vous s'il vous plait,

*I have the tooth-ache.  
 Sit down if you please.*

Quelles nouvelles  
 Je n'en sçay point,  
 Donnez moy du pain,  
 Appelez le garçon,  
 Apportez moy de la biere  
 Allez me querir du vin,  
 Que dites vous de ce vin,  
 Il n'est pas bon,  
 Garçon, ce vin cy n'est  
 pas bon,  
 Apportez une pinte du  
 meilleur,  
 Rincez deux verres,  
 Apportez nous des pipes,  
 A vôtre santé,  
 Je vous remercie,  
 Vôtre serviteur,  
 Quand vous verray-je,

*What news?  
 I know not one:  
 Give me some bread.  
 Call the boy.  
 Bring me some beer:  
 Fetch me some wine.  
 How do you like this wine?  
 'Tis not good.  
 Boy, this Wine is not good.  
 Bring a pint of the best.  
 Wash two glasses.  
 Bring some clean pipes.  
 To your health.  
 I thank you.  
 Your servant.  
 When shall I see you?*

Laissez cela,  
 C'est assez,  
 Dépêchez vous,  
 Il fait beau  
 Il fait sale,  
 J'ay faim,  
 J'ay soif,  
 Il est tard,  
 Il s'en va nuit,  
 Icy prés,  
 Ouvrez la porte,

*Let that alone.  
 'Tis enough,  
 Make haste:  
 'Tis fair Weather.  
 'Tis Dirty.  
 I am Hungry.  
 I am Dry.  
 'Tis late.  
 'Tis almost Night:  
 Hard by.  
 Open the Door:*

Ferme

fermez la porte.  
ay appetit.

*Shut the door.  
I have a Stomach.*

bon jour Made-moiselle,  
bon jour ma chere,  
Qu'elle heure est il,  
est sept heures,  
as d'a vantage ?  
e crois que non,  
e veux donc dormir,  
encor une heure,  
etes vous si endormie,  
e n'ay pas bien dormi,  
a nuit,  
Qu'aviez vous,  
e n'en scais rien.

*Good morrow Mistriss.  
Good morrow my Dear.  
What's a Clock?  
'Tis Seven.  
No more?  
I believe not.  
I will sleep then an hour  
yet.  
Are you so sleepy?  
I have not slept well last  
night.  
What aild you?  
I know not.*

est tems de vous lever,  
que ferons nous apres,  
que je seray leveé,  
Nous déjeunerons ense-  
mble,  
vous déjunerez seule,  
Pourquoy ?  
Parceque je n'ay pas d'a-  
ppetit,  
e n suis bien fachée,  
Me leveray-je,  
e vous conseille de de-  
meurer encor au lit,

*'Tis time to rise.  
What shall we do after I  
am up?  
We will break fast together.  
You shall break fast alone.  
Why?  
Because I have no Sto-  
mach.  
I am sorry for it.  
Shall I rise?  
I counsel you to lay a Bed  
yet.*



Il faut suivre un bon conseil,

Je me moque de vous,  
Je ne sçay où j'ay mis mes  
hardes.

*We must follow a good  
Counsel.*

*I mock you.*

*I know not where I put my  
Cloathes.*

Que cherchez vous ?  
Je cherche mes bas,  
Les voila,  
Ce ne sont pas ceux la,  
Combien en avez vous  
donc.

Mettez vos souliers,  
J'iray bien avec mes Pant-  
ouffes.

Etes vous prête,  
Toutte à l'heure,  
Dècendons,  
Il fait froid, chaud au-  
jourd'huy,

Attendez un peu,  
Vous n'êtes jamais prête,  
J'ay oublié mon mou-  
choir,

L'avez vous ?

Oüy.

*What do you look for ?*

*I look for my Stockings.*

*They are here.*

*They are not those.*

*How many have you then?*

*Put on your Shoes*

*I can go with my Slippers.*

*Are you ready ?*

*Presently.*

*Let us go down.*

*'Tis cold, hot to day.*

*Stay a little.*

*You are never ready*

*I have forgot my hand-  
kerchief.*

*Have you got it ?*

*Yes.*

Où irons nous ?

Allons à la Cuisine,

Qu'avez vous à déjeu-  
ner ?

*Where shall we go ?*

*Let us go into the Kitchin.*

*What have you to break-  
fast ?*

Il n'y a que du Pain & du Beurre.

Allez me querir deux œufs frais.

Faites les durcir,

Apportez moy du Vinaigre,

Que voulez vous faire ?

Donnez moy du Poivre,

Apportez nous de la Biere,

Voulez vous un Oeuf,

Je vous remercie,

Mangez donc du Beurre,

Je ne sçauois plus manger,

Beuvez donc,

A votre santé,

Je vous feray rason.

Je suis bien maintenant.

*There is but Bread and Butter.*

*Go and fetch me two fresh Eggs*

*Make them hard.*

*Fetch me some Vinegar.*

*What will you do ?*

*Give me some Peper.*

*Fetch us some Beer.*

*Will you have an Egg ?*

*I thank you.*

*Eat then some Butter.*

*I can eat no more.*

*Drink then:*

*To your health.*

*I will pledge you.*

*I am well now.*

Allons à nôtre leçon,

Sçavez vous vos Verbes,

Je n'ay pas veu mon livre depuis hier,

Avez vous composé quelque chose,

Je n'ay fait que deux lignes,

Les sçavez vous par coeur,

Je croy qu'ouy,

Dites les moy,

*Let us go to our Lesson.*

*Do you know your Verbs ?*

*I have not seen my Book since yesterday.*

*Have you composed something ?*

*I have done but two lines.*

*Do you know them by heart ?*

*I believe so.*

*Tell me them,*

*Y*

*Com-*

Composez le reste,  
 Je n'ay pas mon Dictionnaire,  
 J'iray le querir,  
 Vous ne sçavez pas ou il est,  
 N'est il pas dans votre Cabinet ?  
 Apportez moy aussi du Papier,  
 Avez vous de l'encre & des plumes,  
 J'en trouveray icy.

*Compose the rest.*  
*I have not my Dictionary.*  
*I will go and fetch it.*  
*You do not know where it is.*  
*Is it not in your Closet?*  
*Bring me also some Paper.*  
*Have you some Ink and some Pens.*  
*I will find some here.*

Pouvez vous chercher les mot,  
 Je ne puis pas bien encor,  
 Voyez les trois premieres lettres,  
 Que veut dire ce to devant ce mot,  
 C'est la marque d'un Verbe,  
 Que faut il faire maintenant.  
 En quoy finit il,  
 En re,  
 Voyez maintenant les Verles Irreguliers,  
 Pourquoi ?  
 S'il en est un,  
 Je ne le voy pas,

*Can you look for the words?*  
*I cannot yet so well.*  
*See the three first letters.*  
*What signifies that To before this word*  
*'Tis the token of a Verb.*  
*What must I do now?*  
*In what doth it end?*  
*In re.*  
*See now the Irregular Verbs*  
*Why?*  
*If 'tis one of them.*  
*I do not find it.*

Il est donc Régulier,  
Voyez la Table.

'Tis then a Regular.  
See the Table.

Cela est ennuyeux,  
Il est plus ennuyeux d'apprendre par cœur,  
Vous m'encouragez,  
Combien de tems seray je à tousiours composer,

That's troublesome.  
'Tis more troublesome to learn by heart.  
You encourage me:  
How long shall I be composing so always.

Autant de tems que vous pourrez vous souvenir des mots.

As long as your memory will remember them.

Peut on apprendre plus vite par ce moyen.

Can they learn sonner by that way.

J'ay veu deux ou trois jeunes hommes qui ont appris en quatre ou cinq mois,

I saw two or three young men who learned in four or five months.

Qui sont ils ?

Who are they ?

Un est Monsieur Harcourt, l'autre Monsieur Gray, & l'autre Monsieur Petty,

One is Mr. Harcourt, the other is Mr. Gray, and the other is Mr Petty.

Il faut qu'ils se soyent bien appliqués.

They imploy'd themselves well.

Il setudioient deux heures par jour.

They did study two hours a day.

Avez vous fait,  
J'ay encor deux mots,

Have you done ?  
I have two words yet.

Dépêchez vous,  
Voyons votre compo-  
sition,  
Vous n'avez pas fait de  
faute,  
Repetons nos Verbes,  
Qu'appellez vous un nom  
Appellatif,  
C'est un nom qui n'est pas  
propre.

*Make hast.  
Let me see your Composi-  
tion.  
You have done no fault.  
Let us repeat our Verbs.  
What do you call an Ap-  
pellative Noun?  
'Tis that which is not a  
proper name.*

Qu'est-ce qu'un nom pro-  
pre,  
C'est le nom de batême,  
Mais les noms de Royau-  
mes, de Villes, de Ri-  
vieres, de Provinces,  
de grandes Maisons, &  
de Mois ne sont pas ba-  
tisés,

*What is a proper name?  
'Tis the Christian name.  
But the names of Kingdoms  
Cities, Rivers, Provin-  
ces, great Houses, and  
Months are not Chri-  
stened.*

Ceux la sont exceptez,

*These are excepted:*

Quelle heure est il main-  
tenant,  
Je croy qu'il est bien dix  
heures,  
Est il si tard?  
Appellez vous cela tard?  
Il faut que j'aille m'ha-  
biller,  
Attendez encor un peu,

*What's a Clock now?  
I believe 'tis ten.  
Is it so late?  
Do you call that to be late?  
I must go to dress my self.  
Stay a little more.*

Vien-



Viendrez vous avec moy,  
Où j'iray vous aider,  
Je vous seray bien obligée  
Mettez votre composition  
au net:

*Will you come with me?  
Yes I will go and help you.  
I will be obliged to you.  
Write your Composition  
fair.*

N'avez vous pas un livre,  
Pourquoy faire?  
Pour y écrire vos composi-  
tions quand elles sont  
corrigées,  
Non, je n'en ay point.  
Il faut que j'en achete un,  
Achetez m'en un,  
Je les écriray demain,  
Voulez vous monter,  
Il fait froid icy,  
Nous venons de quitter  
le feu.

*Have you not a Book?  
What to do for?  
To write in your Compo-  
sitions when they are  
corrected.  
No, I have not.  
I must buy one.  
Buy me one.  
I will write them to morrow  
Will you go up?  
'Tis cold here.  
We left now the fire.*

Aidez moy à ôter mon  
Manteau,  
Avez vous mis vos che-  
veux en papillotes,  
Non, je les ay frizés,  
Il faut que je me coiffe,  
Ce peigne est sale,  
Il faut que je le nettoye,  
Vous avez de beau linge,  
Quelle jupe mettray-je,  
Celle qu'il vous plaira,

*Help me to put off my  
Manto.  
Did you pin up your Hairs  
No, I curl'd them.  
I must dress my head.  
This Comb is dirty.  
I must cleanse it.  
You have fine Linnen.  
What Petticoat shall I put?  
That which you please.*

Suis-

Suis je bien,  
Fort bien,  
Il est bien tôt tems de  
dinner,  
Je m'en vais prendre con-  
gé de vous.

*Am I well dress'd?  
Very well.  
Tis almost dinner time.*

*I will take my leave of you.*

Vous ne vous en irez pas,  
Vous dinerez avec moy,  
Je suis vôtre servante,  
J'ay des affaires

*You shall not go.  
You shall dine with me.  
I am your Servant.  
I have some business.*

Ma Mere sera fâchée,  
contre moy,  
Elle vous excusera,  
Dècendons,  
Le dinner est il prêt,  
On vous attend,  
Donnez une chaise à cet-  
te damoizelle,  
Seez vous icy,  
Excusez moy fil vous  
plait,  
C'est vôtre place sans ce-  
remonie.

*My Mother will be angry  
with me.  
She will excuse you.  
Let us go down.  
Is the dinner ready?  
They stay for you.  
Give a Chair to that Gen-  
woman  
Sit down here.  
Excuse me if you please.  
'Tis your place without Ce-  
remony.*

Donnez une serviette  
blanche,  
Donnez moy un couteau,  
Donnez moy une assiette,  
Que dites vous de ce  
Boeuf?

*Give a clean Napkin.  
Give me a Knife.  
Give me a Plate.  
How do you like this Beef?*

Que

Que dites vous de ce Mouton,

*How do you like this Mutton?*

Que vous semble de ce Poulet?

*How do you like this Pullet?*

Prêtez moy de l'argent,

*Lend me some Money,*

Donnez m'en,

*Give me some.*

En a-t-elle?

*Has she some?*

Excusez moy,

*Excuse me.*

Il est vray,

*'Tis true.*

Je ne veux pas.

*I will not.*

Parlez toujours François,  
Pourquoy parlez vous Anglois?

*Speak always French.*

*Why do you speak English?*

Mangez du Pain avec  
votre viande,

*Eat bread with your meat.*

Allez jouer,

*Go to play.*

Allez dancier,

*Go to dance.*

Sçavez vous votre leçon  
par coeur?

*Do you know your Lesson  
by heart?*

Tenez vous droit,

*Stand right.*

Vous ne prenez pas de  
peine,

*You do not take pains.*

Allons nous promener  
dans le jardin,

*Let us go to walk in the  
Garden.*

Vous vous échauffez trop

*You over-heat your self to  
much.*

Revenez bien tôt,

*Come again quickly.*

Où est votre frere?

*Where is your Brother?*

Il est chez nous,

*He's at home.*

Que fait il?

*What does he do?*

On le dit,  
 Tout le monde le dit,  
 Vous m'aimez,  
 Il y paroît bien,  
 On a veu hier un Comete

Il apparut à cinq heures,  
 L'avez vous veu?  
 Connoissez vous Mon-  
 sieur?

Je le connois de veüe,  
 Je l'ay connu,  
 Connoissez vous sa Fem-  
 me?

Je l'ay connue,  
 M'avez vous entendu?

A quelle heure vous cou-  
 châtes vous la nuit  
 passée.

Je me couchay à neuf  
 heures,

Vous avez pris bien de la  
 peine,

Pas tant qu'il vous sem-  
 ble,

Quel profit fait vôtre  
 soeur en son François?

Tres grand,

Compose-t elle beaucoup  
 Elle peut tourner tout  
 l'Anglois en François,

*They say so.  
 Every one says it.*

*You love me.*

*It appears well.*

*They saw yesterday a  
 Comet.*

*It did appear at five a clock*

*Have you seen it?*

*Do you know Master?*

*I know him by sight:*

*I have known him.*

*Do you know his Wife?*

*I have known her.*

*Have you understood me?*

*At what a clock went you  
 to bed last night?*

*I went to bed at nine a clock*

*You have taken much pains*

*Not so much as it seems to  
 you.*

*What improvement has  
 your Sister in her French?*

*Very great.*

*Does she Compose much?*

*She can turn all the Eng-  
 lish into French,*

Se souvient elle de ce  
qu'elle écrit,

*Does she remember what  
she writes?*

Elle compose sans Dictionnaire,

*She composes without Dictionary.*

Combien y a-t-il qu'elle a  
commencé à composer?

*How long is it since she began to compose.*

Il n'y a pas plus de cinq  
semaines.

*There is no more than five weeks.*

J'ay envie d'essayer  
cette methode,

*I have a mind to try that  
method.*

Celle d'apprendre par  
coeur est fort difficile,

*That of learning by heart  
is very difficult.*

On ne peut pas mettre  
les regles en pratique,

*They cannot put the rules  
in practice.*

On est fort long tems à  
apprendre.

*They stay long before they  
learn.*

Avez vous vu cette fille?

*Have you seen that Maid?*

Elle enseigne le françois,

*She teaches the French.*

Elle n'est pas la seule,

*She is not the only.*

Quel françois peut elle  
enseigner?

*What French can she  
teach?*

Aussi bon qu'un Cordon-  
nier que j'ay vu en-  
seigner,

*As good as a Shoe-maker  
that I saw, who did  
teach.*

Elle peut enseigner le  
commun François dans  
un long tems,

*She can teach the common  
French in a great  
while.*

Les Dames s'en servent  
pour épargner la dé-  
pense,

*The Ladies use Them to  
spare their charges.*



Elles perdent plus qu'elles n'y gagnent,  
Chacun fait à sa fantaisie,

*They lose more than they won.*

*Every one does after his fashion.*

Je croyois que chacun pouvoit enseigner aussi bien qu'un autre,

*I thought that any one could teach as well as any other.*

C'est un grand abus,

*'Tis a great mistake.*

Quelles qualités doit donc avoir un Maître de langues,

*What qualities then must a Master of Tongues have?*

Il faut qu'il soit Maître de la langue qu'il enseigne.

*He must be Master of the Tongue which he teaches.*

Il faut qu'il soit sçavant, Pourquoi sçavant?

*He must be a learned man, Why a learned?*

Parce qu'il doit sçavoir la langue dans le fonds,

*Because he must know the Tongue to the utmost.*

Il doit sçavoir l'étymologie des mots,

*He must know the Etymology of every word.*

Il doit parler Latin.

*He must speak Latin.*

Car le François en est dérivé.

*Because the French is derived out of it.*

Je suis bien aise de ce que vous me dites,

*I am very glad of what you tell me.*

Où irons nous maintenant,

*Where shall we go now?*

Où vous voudrez,

*Where you will.*

Voulez

Voulez vous aller sur la Bourfe ?	<i>Will you go to the Exchange?</i>
Quoy faire là,	<i>What to do there?</i>
J'ay a parler à un Marchand,	<i>I want to speak with a Merchant.</i>
Le connoissez vous ?	<i>Do you know him?</i>
Croyez vous le trouver ?	<i>Do you think to find him?</i>
Il y sera à une heure,	<i>He will be there at One a Clock.</i>
Et que ferons nous cependant ?	<i>And what shall we do the whilst!</i>
Je vous donneray une bouteille de vin,	<i>I will give you a bottle of Wine.</i>
Les Francois aiment bien le vin,	<i>The French love Wine.</i>
Nous sommes nez de dans,	<i>We are born therein.</i>

Où irons nous boire ?	<i>Where shall we go to drink?</i>
Vous sçavez ou ily en a de meilleur,	<i>You know where is the best.</i>
Je croyque c'est à la Couronne,	<i>I believe 'tis at the Crown Tavern.</i>
Voulez vous boire du vin de Court,	<i>Will you drink Wine of the Court?</i>
Quel vin est ce ?	<i>What Wine is it?</i>
C'est du vin entre paillet & claret,	<i>'Tis Wine between pale and Claret.</i>
Combien vend-t-on la bouteille ?	<i>How much do they sell the bottle?</i>
On l'avend seize sols,	<i>They sell it sixteen pence.</i>

Ou

Où le vend-t-on ?  
 A la Toison d'or,  
 Allons y donc,  
 Vous foyez le bien venu,  
 Je ne veux plus boire,

*Where do they sell it ?  
 At the Fleece-Tavern.  
 Let us go then there,  
 you are welcome.  
 I will drink no more.*

Je ne peux pas demeurer  
 d'avantage,

*I can stay no longer.*

Quelles affaires avez  
 vous ?

*What business have you ?*

Il faut que j'aille sur la  
 Bourse,

*I must go to the Ex-  
 change.*

Attendez à demain,

*Stay till to morrow.*

Je ne peux pas,

*I cannot.*

J'ay de l'argent à rece-  
 voir,

*I have money to receive.*

Mon Maître feroit fa-  
 ché,

*My Master would be an-  
 gry.*

Payons donc & allons  
 nous en,

*Let us pay then, and let us  
 go.*

Jusqu'au revoir,

*Till the next sight.*

Faites mes baise-mains à

*Remember me to.*

Je n'y manqueray pas,

*I will not fail.*

Avez vous été là ?

*Have you been there ?*

J'en viens maintenant,

*I come from thence now.*

Que vous a-t-on dit ?

*What did they tell you ?*

Il n'étoit pas à la maison,

*He was not at home.*

A qui avez vous parlé ?

*Whom have you spoke to ?*

A la Servante,

*To the Maid.*

Quand reviendra-t'il ?

*When will he return ?*

Elle

Elle croit qu'il revien-	<i>She thinks that he will</i>
dra demain,	<i>come back to morrow.</i>
Luy avez vous laissé le	<i>Did you leave her the</i>
billet?	<i>Bill?</i>
Non je l'ay rapporté,	<i>No, I brought it again.</i>
Allez écrire,	<i>Go to write.</i>

---

Chantez une chanson,	<i>Sing a Song.</i>
Je ne sçay pas chanter,	<i>I cannot sing.</i>
N'avez vous pas de voix,	<i>Have you no Voice?</i>
Je n'ay jamais appris,	<i>I have never learn'd.</i>
Je sçay que vous chantez	<i>I know you sing well.</i>
bien,	
Où fûtes vous hier?	<i>Where were you yesterday?</i>
Je fus tout le jour chez	<i>I was all the day at home.</i>
moy,	
Quelles nouvelles avez	<i>What news have you learnt?</i>
vous apprises?	
Je n'en ay point appris,	<i>I have learnt none.</i>
Je ne me soucie pas de	<i>I do not care for News.</i>
nouvelles,	
Serez vous de loisir après	<i>Shall you be at leisure in</i>
dîner,	<i>the afternoon?</i>
Je croy qu'ouy,	<i>I believe so.</i>
Nous irons promener,	<i>We will go to walk.</i>

---

J'ay une visite à rendre,	<i>I have a visit to render.</i>
À qui?	<i>To whom?</i>
Aun de mes amis,	<i>To one of my friends.</i>
J'iray avec vous,	<i>I will go with you.</i>
C'est un brave homme,	<i>He's a brave man.</i>

J'enay

J'en ay entendu parler,  
Où demeure-t-il,

*I heard of him.  
Where - about does he  
dwell*

Il demeure de l'autre côté  
de la ville,

*He dwells at the other end  
of the Town.*

N'est il pas François!

*Is he not a French man?*

Ouy & fort sçavant,

*Yes, and very learn'd.*

Que fait il?

*What does he do?*

Il enseigne le Latin, le  
Grec, le François, & les  
Mathematiques.

*He teaches the Latin, the  
Greek, the French, and  
the Mathematicks.*

J'ay oublié son nom,

*I forgot his name.*

Il s'appelle Mr. Des-E-  
cotaïs,

*He is call'd Mr. Des-E-  
cotaïs.*

A-t-il beaucoup d'E'co-  
liers,

*Has he many Scholars?*

Il en a environ vingt,

*He has about twenty.*

Il n'en a pas tant qu'il  
en merite,

*He has not so many as he  
deserves.*

Il Prend beaucoup de  
peine,

*He takes much pains.*

Il est dans son Ecole de-  
puis sept jusqu'à onze  
& depuis une jusqu'à  
six,

*He is in his School from  
Seven till Eleven, and  
from One till Six.*

Combien prend-t-il pour  
un pensionnaire,

*How much does he take  
for a Boarder?*

Il prend un fort petit  
prix pour sa table &  
pour enseigner,

*He takes a very little rate  
for his Table and his  
teaching.*

Dans quelle rue de-  
meure-t-il,

*In what Street does he  
dwell?* Dans



Dans Oxiden Street,  
Où est cette rue là ?  
Près Leicester fields,  
Je veux faire connois-  
sance avec luy,  
Vous n'y perdrez rien,  
Il est d'un fort bon hu-  
meur?  
Il est fort civil,  
Il aime à disputer,  
Les gens d'étude aiment  
fort la controverse,

In Oxiden Street.  
Where about is that street?  
Near Leicester fields.  
I will make acquaintance  
with him.  
You shall lose nothing.  
He is of a very good hu-  
mour.  
He's very civil.  
He loves to dispute.  
The Learned love always  
the controversy.

J'ay besoin d'un livre  
François,  
Je vous diray un homme  
qui vous servira bien,  
A-t-il de bons livres,  
Les meilleurs que vous  
puissiez avoir dans Lon-  
dres,  
Comment s'appelle-t-il ?  
Il s'appelle Mr. De Beau-  
lieu,  
Est il François?  
Il n'im porte,  
A-t-il un bon debit,  
Il fournit toute la Cour,  
Où demeure-t-il ?  
Vis a vis l'Eglise de St.  
Martin,  
Est il cher ?

I want a French Book,  
I will help you to a man  
who will fit you.  
Has he good books?  
The best you may have at  
London.  
How does he call himself?  
He's call'd Mr. De Beau-  
lieu.  
Is he a French-man?  
That's no matter.  
Has he a good Trade?  
He furnishes all the Court  
Where about does he dwell?  
Over against St. Martin's-  
Church.  
Is he dear ?

Il est fort honnête homme,	<i>He's a very honest man.</i>
J'iray le voir,	<i>I will go to see him.</i>
Faites luy mes baise-mains,	<i>Remember me to him:</i>
Monsieur, je suis votre servante,	<i>Sir, I am your servant.</i>
Madame je suis votre serviteur,	<i>Madam, I am your servant.</i>
Je veux vous demander votre avis,	<i>I will ask your advise.</i>
En quoy, Madame ?	<i>In what, Madam ?</i>
J'ay envie d'apprendre le François.	<i>I have a mind to learn the French.</i>
C'est un dessein fort louable,	<i>'Tis a design to be praised.</i>
Mais je ne sçay où trouver un bon Maître,	<i>But I know not where to find a good Master.</i>
C'est une chose assez difficile à trouver.	<i>'Tis a thing very hard to be found.</i>
On dit qu'il faut qu'il soit sçavant en sa langue.	<i>They say he must be learn'd in his own Tongue.</i>
Il le doit estre assûrement,	<i>He must be so surely.</i>
Il doit estre sçavant dans le Latin, & le bien parler,	<i>He must be learn'd in the Latin, and speak it.</i>
Il est vray,	<i>'Tis true.</i>
Mais j'en connois qui passent pour sçavans,	<i>But I know who are so esteemed.</i>

Que vous en semble,  
Ils se servent tous d'une  
même Grammaire de  
Mauger,

C'est peut être qu'ils trou-  
vent tout ce qu'ils en-  
seignent, dedans,

Mais la Grammaire de  
Mauger ne dit pas tout,  
Comment le sçavez vous?  
J'avois l'autre jour un  
mot à tourner en François  
Quel mot?

Ce mot cy *M'en say*,  
Comment le tournâtes  
vous,

Je le tournay, *hommes*  
*disent*,

Et hier je le dis à une De-  
moizelle,

Que vous dit elle?

*How do you like them?*  
*They use all the same Mau-*  
*gers Grammar.*

*'Tis it may be they find in*  
*all which they teach.*

*But Maugers Grammar*  
*does not say all.*

*How do you know it?*  
*I had the other day an*  
*English word to turn.*

*What word?*  
*This word Men say.*

*How did you turn it?*

*I did turn it hommes*  
*disent.*

*And yesterday I told it to*  
*a Gentlewoman.*

*What did she say to you?*

Elle me dit que ce n'étoit  
pas bien dit,  
Qu'il falloit dire les hom-  
mes.

Et pourquoy?

Parce que'elle dit que *M'en*  
étoit un nom Appella-  
tif,

Et pour cela,

*She told me that 'twas not*  
*well said.*

*That I should say les hom-*  
*mes.*

*And why?*

*Because she says Men was*  
*an Appellative Noun.*

*And for that.*

Et pour cela que tous les noms Appellatifs prennent toujours l'Article le, la, les, quoy qu'il ne soit pas exprimé en Anglois.

Il est vray qu'il ya plusieurs noms de cette nature

*And for that that all the Appellative Nouns take always the Article le, la, les, tho' it be not express'd in English.*

*'Tis true, they are many Nouns of that nature.*

Que trouvez vous encore à redire à ces Maîtres,

Ils ne font point Composer,

Et que font ils donc ?

Ils vous donnent les Dialogues de la Grammaire à apprendre par cœur,

Trouvez vous du plaisir à Composer ?

Quand je cherche les mots moy même, Je m'en souviens mieux,

Et je puis dire que ma Composition est du mien,

Si je m'applique je puis tourner beaucoup plus d'Anglois en François que d'apprendre de l'étranger par cœur, Vous dites vray.

*What do you find more to say against those Masters.*

*They do not make Compose.*

*And what do they do then?*

*They give you the Grammars Dialogues to learn by heart.*

*Do you find more pleasure in Composing?*

*When I look for the words myself I remember them better.*

*And I can say that my Composition is my own.*

*If I apply my self, I can turn a great deal more of English in French, than to learn strangers to me by heart.*

*You say true.*

*Que*

Que me conseillez vous ?

Mon avis est que vous  
commenciez & conti-  
nuiez à Composer,

Et que vous ayez que-  
qu'un pour vous corri-  
ger vôtre François,

Quand vous sçaurez bien  
vos regles, le moin-  
dre François le peut  
faire,

Apprenez bien d'abord  
vos Articles,

Parcourez les regles de  
cette Grammaire,

Et le troisieme jour com-  
mencez à Composer,

Ne vous ennuyez pas,

Apprenez l'Anglois que  
vous aurez écrit vous  
même,

What do you Counsel me ?

My advice is that you be-  
gin and continue to  
Compose.

And that you may have  
some body to correct your  
French.

When you know well your  
Rules, the least French-  
man can do it.

Learn well at first your  
Articles

Run through all the Rules  
of this Grammar.

And the third day begin to  
Compose.

Do not be weary.

Learn the English you have  
written your self.

Je ne veux pas vous em-  
pêcher d'avoir un bon  
Maitre,

Vous en pouvez avoir  
un,

Et il vous aidera en peu  
de tems,

I will not hinder you to  
have a good Master.

You may have one.

He will help you in a short  
time,



Et je prie Dieu qu'il benisse vos études.

*And I pray God to bless your Study.*

Avez vous été au Prêche ce matin?

*Have you been to the Sermon this morning.*

Non, j'étois empêché, Qui est ce qui a prêché?

*No, I was busie. Who has Preached?*

C'est Mr. Des-Marais, C'est un habile homme, Il a fait un bon Sermon,

*'Twas Mr. Des-Marais. He's a learned Man. He has Preach'd a good Sermon.*

Nous avons de bons Ministres à la Savoye,

*We have excellent Ministers at the Savoy.*

Nous en avons aussi de bons à l'Eglise de Londres,

*We have also excellent at London's Church.*

Comment les appelez vous.

*How do you call them?*

Ils s'appellent Mrs. Prime-rose & Pioger.

*They are call'd Mrs. Prime-rose and Pioger.*

N'avez vous pas connu un nommé Mr. Faucon,

*Did not you know one Mr. Faucon?*

C'est un habile homme,

*He's a learned man:*

Je l'ay ouy deux fois Prêcher,

*I heard him twice to Preach.*

Il Prêche en General d'Armée,

*He Preaches like a General of an Army.*

Il a une belle voix,

*He has a good voice.*

Quel jour du mois est il aujourd'hui?

*What day of the month is it to day?*

C'est

bleſſ	C'eſt le dixième,	'Tis the tenth.
	Quand aurons nous Pâ-	When ſhall we have Ea-
	ques ?	ſter-day ?
Ser-	D'aujourd huy en huit,	This day ſenight.
	De mardy en quinze,	Tueſday come fortnight:
	Il y a aujourd huy un an,	There iſt o day a year:
	Y avoit il beaucoup de	Was there many people?
	monde ?	
raie.	Pas beaucoup,	Not much.
good	Quand irez vous à Lon-	When ſhall you go to Lon-
	dres ?	dou ?
mini-	La ſemaine prochaine,	The next Week.
	Combien de tems y dé-	How long ſhall you ſtay
	meurerez vous ?	there ?
nt at	Le moins que je pourray,	The leſs I can.
	Par quelle commodité	By what way ſhall you go ?
	irez vous ?	
	Je n'iray pas à piè,	I will not go a-foot.
mc-	J'iray par le Coche,	I will go by the Coach.
	Allez y a cheval,	Go there a horſe-back.
	Il me coûteroit trop.	It ſhould coſt me too much.
	Je vous ſouhaitte un bon	I wiſh you a good journey.
	voyage.	
Mr.	Je ſuis vôtre ſerviteur,	I am your ſervant.

*The days of the Week.*

Les jours de la Sêmaine.

Dimanche,	<i>Sunday.</i>
Lundy,	<i>Monday.</i>
Mardy,	<i>Tuesday.</i>
Mêcredy,	<i>Wednesday.</i>
Jeudy,	<i>Thursday.</i>
Vendredy,	<i>Friday.</i>
Samedy,	<i>Saturday.</i>

*The Months of the Year.*

Les Mois de l'An:

Janvier,	<i>January.</i>
Fevrier,	<i>February.</i>
Mars,	<i>March.</i>
Avril,	<i>April:</i>
May,	<i>May.</i>
Juin,	<i>June.</i>
Jueillet,	<i>July.</i>
Aoult,	<i>August.</i>
Septembre,	<i>September.</i>
Octobre,	<i>October.</i>
Novembre,	<i>November.</i>
Decembre,	<i>December.</i>

Un Siecle, *an Age.*

Un An, *a Year.*

Une Année, *the same.*

Un demy an, *half a year.*

Une demy année, *the same:*

un quartier, *a quarter.*

Demy quartier, *half a quarter.*

Un mois, *a month.*

Quinze jours, *a fortnight.*

Uue semaine, *a week.*

Un jour, *a day.*

une heure, *an hour.*

Un moment, *a moment.*

*Of the Parts of the World.*

Des parties du Monde.

Europe, *Europe.*

Afrique, *Africa.*

Asie, *Asia.*

Amerique, *America.*

*Of the Kingdoms.*

Des Royaumes :

Angleterre, *England.*

Ecosse, *Scotland.*

Irlande, *Ireland.*

France, *France.*

Navarre

Navarre, *Navar.*  
 Espagne, *Spain.*  
 Portugal, *Portugal.*

La Republique de Ven-  
 nize.

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*The Empire of Germany.*

*The Republick of Venice.*

L'Empire Allemagne.

Turquie, *Turkie.*

Egipte, *Egypt.*

Tartarie, *Tartary.*

Barbarie, *Barbary.*

Italie, *Italy.*

Ville Capitale, *a chief*  
*City.*

Hollande,

Une Province, *a Pro-*  
*vince.*

Flandre, *Flanders.*

Pologne, *Poland.*

Suede, *Sweedland.*

Duché, *Dukedom.*

Dannemarc, *Denmark.*

Moscovie, *Muscony.*

Conté, *County, Earl-*  
*dom.*

Hongrie, *Hungary.*

Marquisat, *Marquisdom.*

Arragon, *Arragon.*

Archeveché, *Archbishop-*  
*rick.*

Naples. *Naples.*

Sicile, *Sicily.*

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**F I N.**

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